The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. AND MRS. CHAS. KEAN,
On this (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, DECEMBER 7th, 1859,
Will be performed Shakspeare's Tragedy of
KING LEAR.

	.. ..	Mr. Chas. Kean.
	.. ..	Mr. J. F. Cathcart
	.. ..	Mr. G. Everett.
	.. ..	Mr. Medlen
	.. ..	Miss Chapman
	.. ..	Mrs. Chas. Kean.

To conclude with the Farce of the
WIDOW OF PALERMO; or, THE LADY AND THE DEVIL.

	.. ..	Mr. G. W. Blake
	.. ..	Mr. S. Calhaem.
	.. ..	Miss Cleveland
	.. ..	Miss Brock,

Doors open at a quarter to Seven; Performance to commence at a quarter past Seven.
Private Boxes open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured
Dress Boxes—3 Guineas, 2½ Guineas, 2 Guineas, 1½ Guineas. Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Ir. Gal. 1s.; Up. Gal. 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1859.
BENEFIT
Mr. CHARLES KEAN,
AND
Last Night of the Engagement of
Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Last Appearance but three of Mr. Grattan Dawson. Every Evening Mr. W. Ellerton, Mr. Bruce Norton, and Mrs. H. Webb.
BENEFIT OF MR. BRUCE NORTON.
ON THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY), DEC. 7th, 1859,
The Entertainments will commence with the Historical Drama of
KING LOCHINVAR, OR THE BRIDAL OF NETHERBY.
Mr. Bruce Norton.
Characteristic Dance—Master Doyle.
To be followed by the Laughable Farce of
SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF.

Mr. Samuel Shrivington,	Mr. W. Ellerton.
Sir Paul Pounce, Knight and Alderman,	Mr. Bruce Norton.
Highland Fling, in Character—Miss Woodyer.	

To conclude with (third time) the celebrated American Drama of
NICK OF THE WOODS.

Rodney Ralph Stackpool,	Mr. H. Webb.
Colonel Bruce,	Mr. Bruce Norton.
Nathan,	Mr. Grattan Dawson.

Doors open at 7, Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.
A RETURN VISIT OF
THE CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY,
Commencing Monday, December 26, 1859.
Full particulars will be duly announced.
Secretary, H. MONTAGUE.

THE PULPIT.—METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
On this Evening (WEDNESDAY) the Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preach at eight o'clock.
On SUNDAY next, the Rev. R. HEMPHILL, at Three o'clock afternoon service, D.V.
There are Public Meetings for Prayer and Praise, in the Metropolitan Hall, on Monday Evenings at Eight o'clock, to which all the Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations are affectionately invited to come.
ADMISSION FREE.
Hymn Books at the door.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—MEETINGS
In aid of the above Society will be held (D.V.) as follows:—
On THIS EVENING (Wednesday, December 7th), at half-past Seven o'clock, St. Nicholas' Without School-house, 20, New-street.
On Thursday Evening, at Seven o'clock, Free Church School-house, North summer-street.
On Friday Evening, at Seven o'clock, St. Matthias's School-house, Adelaide-road.
The Rev. SAMUEL BLACK, Missionary, from Sierra Leone, will attend as the Deputation.
The Society has Missions in West Africa, the Yoruba Country, the Mediterranean, Turkey, East Africa, Western India, North India, South India, Ceylon, China, New Zealand, British Guiana, and North West America.
It occupies 141 Stations; employs 232 Ordained Missionaries—51 of them are Native and Country-born—37 European Laymen, and 12 Female Teachers, and 2,121 Native and Country-born Teachers of all classes; and numbers 18,560 communicants.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends come to the Debate in the Oriel-street Rooms, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 6th, 1859, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject:—Papal Supremacy.
By MATTHEW TRACY will (God willing) preside.
To the best Roman Catholic arguments prove the doctrine of Papal supremacy?
Is not the people of Christ "Built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, JESUS CHRIST himself being the chief corner stone"—(Eph. ii. 20, Dr. Cullen's Bible).
"For other foundation no man can lay but that which is laid, which is JESUS CHRIST"—(1 Cor. iii. 11, Dr. Cullen's Bible). Is Peter, therefore, the foundation?
Roman Catholics are especially invited to attend.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
INVITATION TO MR. NUGENT, OF COOK-STREET.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the debate in the Fishamble-street Rooms, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7th, 1859, at Half-past seven o'clock.
Subject:—"Sacrifice of the Mass" (continued).
Is Christ offered daily in the Mass? for St. Paul says that "Christ was offered ONCE, to exhaust the sins of many!"—Heb. ix.
Douay Roman Catholic Translation of the Bible.
Is it there remission of sins in the UNBLOODY Sacrifice of the Mass? for St. Paul says, "Without shedding of blood there is no remission"—Heb. ix. 22.—the Roman Catholic Translation of the Bible.
Will any priest say, whether it is a *living or a dead* body that is offered in the Sacrifice of the Mass? Does Christ die in the Mass?—Rom. vi. 9.
Why need Christ be NOW offered *in any manner*, when St. Paul says, that "by *one oblation* he hath *perfected for ever* them that are sanctified"?—Heb. x. 14.—Roman Catholic Translation of the Bible.
Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

NEW MOLYNEUX ASYLUM & CHURCH, UPPER LEESON-STREET.
A Well Wisher" to the New Molyneux Asylum Building Fund offers £50 towards the object, on condition that before the 1st January, 1860, the sum of £200 shall be contributed by other friends in answer to this suggestion.
Contributions will be thankfully received by FRANCIS LOW, Esq., Bewley, Low, and Pim's Bank, College-green; or any of the published Collectors.

NORTH STRAND EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, AND SUNDAY AND DAILY SCHOOLS.
At a meeting of the committee, after the sermon in the North Strand Church, on the 27th inst.—the Rev. R. Hemphill in the chair—it was proposed and seconded that the warmest thanks of the committee be given to the Rev. D. Foley, D.D., for his very impressive and affectionate appeal in behalf of the Institution, when the sum of £6 9s 9d was collected, including the following donations:—Colonel Owen, DL, £1 5s; Mrs J Butler, Rathmines, £1; William Watson, Esq., £1; Rev D Foley, DD, £1; Mrs Stavelly, Croydon Park, £1; Captain Stavelly, ditto, £1; Gaussen, Esq., £1; B L Guinness, Esq., £1; J Saunderson, RN, £1; William Armstrong, Esq., £1; Henry Tweedy, Esq., £1, (in addition to £1 already acknowledged); Messrs. A Findlater & Co, £1; J L Cathcart, Esq, Mrs Blackmore, &c. It was proposed and seconded that the thanks of the Committee be given to the following gentlemen who kindly acted as Collectors:—Sir E. Grogan, Bart, M.P; John Vance, Esq, R.F; Colonel Lewis, Esq, D L; General Day, Wm Perrin, Esq.; Hugh Browne, Esq.; H Maclean, Esq.; John Butler, Esq. After the Evening Service, preached by the Rev C M Fleury, D.D, when the sum of £16 4s, including the following sums:—Vice Provost, D.D, £1; R Hemphill, Esq, £1; Alexander Parker, Esq, 10s; Francis Eland, Esq, 5s; Five Friends, 5s; Miss Drummond, £1; Sir Lucas Drummond, £1; Mrs Murray, Croydon Park, 10s; Mrs Tidsworth, 5s; Mrs Fitzgibbon, 5s; Anonymous, 1s; Mrs Eaton, 1s; Per Masters Conquers, 13s; Members of Committee, viz:—Messrs Carmichael, Wilson, Hogan, Parsons, Hemphill, and Roe, £2 10s. It was proposed and seconded that the grateful thanks of the Committee be tendered to the Rev C M Fleury, D D, for his truly eloquent Sermon and his great kindness in preaching.

DRAPERS' EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION,
12, EUSTACE STREET.
An aggregate Meeting of this Association will be held
In the LONG ROOM, ROTUNDO,
On THURSDAY EVENING next, 8th inst.,
To receive the Report of the Committee, and transact other important business.
Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.
Entrance by Cavendish row.

COOMBE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.
Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held in the Board Room of this Hospital on SATURDAY MORNING, December 10th, at half-past nine o'clock, to fill for a period not to exceed Three Years, the Office of Assistant to the Masters, vacant by the completion of the term of Three Years for which Doctor Mason was elected.
Governors of the Hospital, and Subscribers of not less than One Guinea a year for the Two Years immediately preceding, are entitled to vote. Candidates are requested to lodge their testimonials with me on or before Friday, December 9th.
(By order)
JOSEPH M'LLEN, Assistant Secretary.
3d December, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN NINE AND A HALF HOURS.
By the Shortest and most Direct Route.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS RENDERED EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. Train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail Train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. Train.
10 0 a.m. do. 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m. do. to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "
FARES.

1st Class and Inside Coach,	£1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside,	0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside,	0 13 8

N.B.—The 10-30 a.m. Train to Longford, and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8-15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 5-45 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a half.
W. FORBES, Manager.

Publications.

A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE for gratuitous circulation. A Nervous sufferer having been effectually cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, by following the instructions given in the MEDICAL GUIDE, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send a copy, free, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps, a copy of the book, containing every information required. Address Thomas Jones, Esq., Willford-house, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS.
Price 4d.; by Post 5d.
2nd Edition enlarged.
THE LAW DEFINED
AS BETWEEN
MASTERS AND SERVANTS IN IRELAND,
By GEORGE POWELL,
Secretary to the late Registration Society for Servants in Dublin.
Now for sale at the Office, No. 2, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET (Nelson's Pillar), and at all Booksellers.

Sermons.

ST. LUKE'S PARISH.
THE ANNUAL CHARITY SERMON will be preached (God willing), on SUNDAY, the 11th DECEMBER, 1859, in the Parish Church of ST. LUKE, by the Rev. BENJAMIN GIBSON, A.M., Curate of St. Mary's, and a Collection made in aid of the Male, Female, and Infant Parochial Schools. Divine Service at Twelve o'clock noon. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor has signified his intention to be present.
The Male School was opened for the education and religious instruction of Twelve Boys, in the year 1811; since that period the benevolence of the public has enabled the Governors to provide for the education of Forty Boys—to clothe Twenty.
The Female School was established in the year 1834, yields instruction to Fifty-five Children, of whom there is an average attendance of Forty-five, and who receive a portion of bread daily, and the most destitute of whom are clothed from the Dorcas-Association of the parish.
The existence of this interesting institution mainly depends on the liberality of a Christian public, and the Governors confidently hope for a continuance of that benevolence which annually upholds the establishment, as the Parish of St. Luke is the most impoverished in Dublin.
Benefactions of those who cannot attend are earnestly solicited on behalf of the poor children, and will be thankfully received by the Rev L H BOLTON, Incumbent, 70, Camden-street; the Rev J O'CARROLL, Longwood-avenue; JOSEPH DARLEY, Esq; J HAIGH, Esq, Ardee-street; S WALL, and E H WILLIAMS, Esqrs, Coombe; JOSEPH HARRIS, Esq, Parnell-place; H BURROUGHS, Esq, 68, Lower Abbey-street; E MOLESWORTH, Esq; J M'CORMICK, Esq, Bank of Ireland; and by

JOHN HAYES,
PHILIP O'BRIEN, Esqrs., } Churchwardens.

Appeal.

THE LATE FIRE IN MARY'S-LANE.
On Monday morning, the 21st ultimo, the House No. 36, Mary's-lane, was entirely destroyed by fire, and no less than six of the inmates perished in the flames, including one entire family of five persons. The House was occupied by a clothesbroker, and as humble a class of room-keepers, who have lost all that they possessed by this very melancholy accident. An appeal is made on behalf of the survivors, in the hope that a generous public will contribute to relieve those that are left thus destitute. The surviving sufferers are the owner, a clothesbroker, who lost all he had got together by many years' industry; a poor woman, whose husband, a bricklayer, perished in the flames; and a family of five persons, who providentially escaped, but have lost their furniture and clothes.
Contributions will be received by the Rev. James Monahan, 33 Westland-row; Rev. James Andrew, 4 Blackhall-street; Rev. Thomas Jordan, 24 Grenville-street; Mr. Francis Byrne, 189 Church-street; Mr. William Duncan, 23, Pill-lane; Mr. W. Graham, 18 Upper Ormond-quay; Mr. L. Murphy, 158, Church-street; Mr. J. G. Strong, Hammond-lane; Mr. James Tyrell, Hammond-lane; Mr. Arthur White, 34 Boot-lane.
Subscriptions already received:—Messrs. Jameson, Pim, and Co., £2; Rev. J. H. Monahan, £1; Miss Molony, Fitzwilliam-square, £1; Rev. Thomas Jordan, 10s; Rev. James Andrew, 10s; Mr. L. Murphy 10s; Mr. Samuel Walker, 10s; Mr. David Corbet, 10s; Mr. John Lightfoot, 5s; Mr. C. Nolan, 5s; Mr. Beahan, 5s; Mr. James Kerr, 5s; Mr. Jeffers, 5s; Mr. Reid, 2s 6d; Mrs. Rogers, 2s 6d; Mr. P. D. Dunn, 2s 6d; Mr. M'Allen, 2s 6d; and for small sums 12d 10½d.

Landed Estates Court.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.
SALE ON TUESDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1859.
In the Matter of the Estate of Edward Evans, Owner; Ex Parte Thomas Pyke, Petitioner,
THE Honourable Judge LONGFIELD will, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1859, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Landed Estates Court, No. 14, Henrietta-street, Dublin, the following Lands and Premises, situate in the Barony of Lower Ormond and County of Tipperary, in Two Lots, viz:—
LOT No. 1.—Comprising the DWELLING-HOUSE and LANDS OF RAHINANE, otherwise called SOUTHPARK, containing 174a. 0r. 21p. statute measure, held under lease for 999 years, from 1st November, 1853, subject to the yearly head rent of £117 16s. 3d., and producing the nett yearly profit rent of £122 18s. 9d.
LOT No. 2—Comprising the LANDS OF TURLOUGH, containing 58a. 2r. 35p. statute measure, held under lease for 999 years, from 1st November, 1853, subject to the yearly head rent of £12 14s. 9d., and producing the nett yearly profit rent of £12 5s. 3d.
RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
Lot No. 1 is situate in a remarkably quiet district, and is distant 5 miles from Parsonstown, and 9 miles from Roscrea, both railway stations and excellent market towns; the lands are also distant 5 miles from the packet station of Portumna, and 3 miles from the town of Borrisokane. The house is a most desirable residence, situate in the middle of a thickly-inhabited neighbourhood and sporting country; it is built in the modern style, is commodious, and is in excellent repair; the offices are extensive and convenient. The lands are of excellent quality, and well adapted for either tillage or grazing—they are tastefully planted and are under grass, with the exception of about 3 acres. Within the last six years a sum of over £1,100 has been expended in permanent improvements on the house and lands. There is a good walled-in garden and two enclosed yards attached to the house. The church and post office are within five minutes' walk of the house.
The Lands comprising Lot No. 2 are enclosed in a ring fence, and form an excellent grass farm; the soil is very rich, it consists entirely of ancient meadow, which has not been broken up for a considerable number of years. It adjoins Lot No. 1.
For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Court, No. 14, Henrietta-street, Dublin;
JOHN JULIAN, Solicitor, having carriage of the sale, 52, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, and Parsonstown; and
EDWARD EVANS, Esq., the owner, Southpark, Shinrone.
Private Proposals will be received by the Solicitor having carriage up to the 12th day of December, 1859.

Lodgings.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back Drawing-room, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attendance, if required. Or, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Sitting-room and Bed-room Furnished, with attendance, and partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat.
For address apply to "S. B. M.," at the Office of this Paper.

Money.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are sea moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respect bility.
BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

Insurances.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
3 & 4 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
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DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
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D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
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CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq, 10, Serle-street Lincoln' Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq, 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq, Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq, 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
W. T. S. DANIEL, Esq, Q.C, 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.
The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*
1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.
2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.
3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received cash bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely *being the whole amount of Premiums he* Policies at other ages would be granted
4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES. It preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.
Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to our Agents.
DILLON O'CONNOR, AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
STEWART, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM EDWARD EVANS, Esq., the owner, Southpark, Shinrone.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, 30th November, 1859.
The Corporation of the London Assurance give notice to parties whose Lives are Assured in their Office, that no extra Premium will be charged to them on joining any Volunteer Corps for service in the United Kingdom, and that all Policies will be paid in full when death occurs in consequence of such service.
JOHN LAWRENCE, Secretary.
J. J. Stephens, 44, Bume-street, John T Hamerton, 61, Sackville-street, Agents, Dublin.

THE PUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
FOR EFFECTING
LIFE INSURANCES AND INVESTMENTS,
ON LARGE OR SMALL SUMS OF MONEY,
IN CONNECTION WITH
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110.
CAPITAL £100,000, IN SHARES OF £1 EACH,
WITH A DEPOSIT OF 5s.
CHIEF OFFICES, 47, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
DIRECTORS.
Sir PHILIP H. CLARKE, Bart., Whetstone, near Barnet, Herts.
L. LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange-road, Dalston.
E. G. BRADLEY, Esq., Hampstead.
G. J. FARRANCE, Esq., Upper Belgrave-place, Eaton-square.
F. A. BURGETT, Esq., Abingdon Villas, Kensington.
BANKERS.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY,
21, Hanover-square.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
GEORGE JOHN FARRANCE, Esq., Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
THIS ASSOCIATION presents to Insurers and investors of Capital the choice of many advantageous plans suited to the community generally. It undertakes several branches of Life Insurance, for which Tables have been prepared; it also develops a system of Investment which enables the small, as well as the large capitalist, to employ any amount of money at a high rate of interest, combined with solid security.
LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
Life Assurances may be effected on the following Tables, which differ only in the mode of payment of the Premium, viz.:—
TABLE A.—Annual Premiums for the whole term of life.
TABLE B.—Single Premium, equivalent to the Annual Premium.
TABLE C.—Limited Payments, viz., Premiums for 7, 14, or 21 years.
TABLE D.—Premiums for 7 years only.
TABLE E.—Premiums for 14 years only.
TABLE F.—Premiums for 21 years only.
TABLE G.—Premiums for the whole term of life, with participation of profits.
TABLE H.—Premiums for 7 years only, with participation of profits.
TABLE I.—Premiums for 14 years only, with participation of profits.
TABLE K.—Premiums for 21 years only, with participation of profits.
TABLE L.—Premiums for the whole term of life, with participation of profits after 7 years.
TABLE M.—Premiums for the whole term of life, with participation of profits after 14 years.
TABLE N.—Premiums for the whole term of life, with participation of profits after 21 years.
TABLE O.—Premiums for the whole term of life, with participation of profits after 28 years.
TABLE P.—Premiums for the whole term of life, with participation of profits after 35 years.
TABLE Q.—Premiums for the whole term of life, with participation of profits after 42 years.
TABLE R.—Premiums for the whole term of life, with participation of profits after 49 years.
TABLE S.—Premiums for the whole term of life, with participation of profits after 56 years.
TABLE T.—Premiums for the whole term of life, with participation of profits after 63 years.
TABLE U.—Premiums for the whole term of life, with participation of profits after 70 years.
TABLE V.—Premiums for the whole term of life, with participation of profits after 77 years.
TABLE W.—Premiums for the whole term of life, with participation of profits after 84 years.
TABLE X.—Premiums for the whole term of life, with participation of profits after 91 years.
TABLE Y.—Premiums for the whole term of life, with participation of profits after 98 years.
TABLE Z.—Premiums for the whole term of life, with participation of profits after 105 years.
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.
This Department consists of two branches—viz., Capital Stock Department, and Deposit Department—the chief features of each will be best seen under separate headings.
1.—AS TO CAPITAL STOCK.
The Capital of the Association is £100,000, in shares of £1 each, with a deposit of five shillings on every share subscribed. The powers of the Deed of Constitution enable the Directors, with the consent of the Shareholders, to extend the Capital to One Million Pounds.
The practice of the early Insurance Companies was to *concentrate* their capital into shares, sometimes as much as £500 each with £50 paid up; this necessitated a restricted proprietary body, and consequently a restricted area of interest and support amongst the public. The Directors of this Association recognise the fact, that a large measure of success can only be attained by wielding together, as it were, into one mass as shareholders, insurers, and agents, persons occupying various positions in the social scale. Thus, therefore, they seek the co-operation, as Shareholders, not only of the professional, but also of the trading and industrial classes. Very few commercial undertakings offer to investors a more steady or remunerative return for capital than well-constituted Insurance Institutions.
As the most recent instance of "the steady and increasing return for capital," the Directors cite the fact that the "City of London Life Assurance Society," to which Mr. Farrance (Managing Director of this Company) was Actuary, transferred their business, after fifteen years existence, to the "Eagle Life Office" on the 27th October instant, and that such transfer, after providing for the policy-holders, and for all other interests, *secured to the Shareholders the return of all their capital, with a bonus addition of twenty-five per cent.*, they having received interest at five per cent. during the whole period of its existence.
The advantages presented to Shareholders in this Association are:—
1. A guaranteed interest of five per cent. on all paid-up capital. This will include the dividends in Consols, Stock (half the Capital by the Deed of Trust being invested in Consols), and be paid before profits are reckoned. This is regarded as working expenses.
2. Twenty per cent. of the profits will be distributed rateably amongst the Shareholders every year after the first division.
3. Liability practically limited, by means of the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, to the amount of the capital subscribed. 2. AS TO DEPOSITS.
Deposits made by special agreement for fixed periods can be withdrawn without notice. Deposits will also be received and interest allowed thereon, at the following rates until further notice:—
With one month's notice of withdrawal 2½ per cent. per annum.
" two " " 3 "
" three " " 3½ "
" six months and upwards " 5 "
LOANS.
A liberal system of Loans, on approved personal or other securities, will be carried on by the Association.
All applications for Shares, &c., to be made to G. J. FARRANCE, Managing Director, 47, Charing-cross.
*** *Public and Private Agents wanted, in London, and in every part of the United Kingdom.*

Medical.

THE WATER CURE IN THE COUNTY WICKLOW.
W. ALFRED JOHNSON, M.D., L.S.A. (son of Dr. Edward Johnson, of Great Malvern, author of "Domestic Practice of Hydropathy," "Life, Health, and Disease," "Theory and Principles of Hydropathy," "Results of Hydropathy," &c.), has built a Hydropathic Establishment at Delgany (in the midst of the beautiful scenery of the county), which is conducted on the Hydropathic principles adopted in Malvern.
From its sheltered situation and gravelly nature of its soil, Delgany affords a very suitable residence for invalids desiring Hydropathic treatment during the winter months.
"Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," by Doctor W. Alfred Johnson (Third Edition, enlarged, with forty-eight additional Cases), post free from the Author for Twenty-Six Stamps.
"Dr. Johnson deals with the topic in the truest spirit of the scientific physician."—*Warder.*
Dr. JOHNSON may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from Two to Four.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 11th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a tour through the Backwoods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receiptof a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Music.

A SONG FOR THE SEASON.
In the Press, and will be ready in a few days,
"THE CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CHIMES,"
with Illustrated Title in colours.
Composed by JAMES HILL, and respectfully dedicated to his Pupils. May be had of all Musicsellers in London or Dublin.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 13, Westland-row
M. GUNN and SON respectfully announce their RETURN from LONDON, where they have purchased largely from COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, and other eminent makers, securing many unusually fine instruments.
To meet the unprecedented increase of their business they have made a considerable Addition to their Warerooms, which now contain a stock unrivalled for UNIFORM EXCELLENCE, VARIETY, and CHEAPNESS.
New Pianos, from Twenty-two Guineas, on Hire, at 12s. 6d. per month.
PIANOS TUNED or REPAIRED in the best possible manner, in Town or Country, as usual.

PIANOFORTES,
In the greatest Variety and by the best Makers,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate Terms, at
PIGOTTS, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
HARMONIUMS,
By ALEXANDER,
From Ten to Sixty Guineas.

Cards.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.
12, [illegible] JESSON,
[illegible]OLLIER-STREET (late of No. 4.),
PRINTING DEPARTMENT.
[illegible] Soldiers' Best Ivory Cards, ... 1s. 6d.
50 Gentlemen's do. ..... 1s. 6d.
Four Rooms to Let Unfurnished.

B. M[illegible]
[illegible]BLIN, SUCCESSOR TO
MR. GOODLAND,
24, DAWSON-STREET,
Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of line and Militia Regiments.

Cards.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (Old English or Plain Rose), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s. Large Size 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving, Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1821.
JOHN PORTEOUS' GENERAL PRINTING-OFFICE Removed from 19, Moore-street, to 26, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.
Copperplate and Lithographic Printing, Bookbinding, &c.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.
ANDREWS and CO. have received their usual supplies of Foreign Condiments, Comestibles, Dessert Fruits, &c. Also a very superior selection of handsome Cartons of Imperial French Plums and Bon Bons en mosaique, durable and well adapted for Christmas presents. Pates de Foies Gras this year imported direct from Strasbourg.
COMESTIBLES FOR THE B

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. | THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S NOVELTIES FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

THE ALBERT OVERCOAT! This is a close-fitting smart WINTER OVERCOAT, fits gracefully, and shows off the figure to advantage.

Gentlemen's, 30s. to 60s. | Youths' and Boys', 20s. 6d. to 40s.

In DRESS, FROCK, WALKING, and LOUNGE COATS, the Proprietor has introduced an entire new assortment, the design and manufacture of which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Gentlemen's, 20s. to 60s. | Youths', 15s. 6d. to 30s.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. | THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

30, GRAFTON-STREET, 30.

EDWARD MELMER begs respectfully to intimate that for the approaching season he has largely increased his Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Watches, and Electro Plate. In Jewellery will be found some of the neatest designs in Necklaces, Bracelets, Guard, Albert, and Drop Chains, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, Lockets, Pins, Studs, &c.

WATCHES.

Gold and Silver Duplex, Patent Lever and Horizontal Movements, by the best London and Swiss Makers.

Silver Horizontal Watches from ...	£2 0 0
Gold do. Strong cases	5 0 0
Silver London Made Lever do.	4 0 0
Gold do. do.	6 0 0

All Engaged.

The above E. M. directs particular attention to, being the best value in the trade.

CLOCKS.

Paris and English made, from 10s. 6d. to 20 guineas.

E. M. solicits an inspection from intending purchasers of Wedding and Christmas Presents; in his stock will be found every novelty, at prices quite ten per cent. less than usually charged.

EDWARD MELMER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND ELECTROPLATER.

Diamonds, Watches, and Jewellery Valued, Purchased, or Exchanged. Watches and Jewellery repaired. Hair Ornaments made to order.

FOR SALE, at H. SAMUELSON'S, 1, DUKE-STREET, a Gold Repeater Watch, made by Motta, Geneva. Original Price, £85 to be sold for £25. It is as good as new, the present owner wishing to buy a Hunting Watch. H. Samuelson, Watchmaker, 1, Duke-street, will engage it with the greatest confidence.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS. H. SAMUELSON, Working Watch and Clock Maker, 1, DUKE STREET, late of 12, Nassau-street, Respectfully acquaints his Customers and the Public that he has removed to No. 1, DUKE-STREET, within one door of Grafton-street, where he is supplied with an assortment of Watches, Chains, and Clocks, which he offers at very moderate prices, with every possible engagement. He also continues to execute Repairs of Watches and Clocks in the most efficient manner.

Gold Watches, made either by Motta or Moulinie a Geneve, from £8 8s. upwards.

Second-class, but good serviceable Gold Watches, from £6.

Silver Watches, from £2 10s. upwards.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.

PATRONISED by the QUEEN. — SAMUELS, 29, NASSAU-STREET, Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments and Working Jeweller. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Guards, &c., with numerous fancy articles, suitable for Presents, at remarkably Low Prices. No. 29.

ARTICLES OF JEWELLERY AS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

My Stock will be found to contain an extensive variety of new and elegant articles of Jewellery, in Gold and Silver, suitable as Christmas Presents, which I have produced specially to supply this season's demand, and of which I respectfully solicit an early inspection.

C. RANKIN, Jeweller and Manufacturer of Ornaments of Hair Jewellery, 12, NASSAU-STREET.

N.B.—Watches, Jewellery, and Plate Repaired. Old Gold and Silver taken in Exchange.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with the Enamel Cement, each	£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115 GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

MESSRS. C. & J. DAY continue to be consulted on all cases of Nervous Debility and other diseases requiring confidential treatment. The most obstinate cases cured in the short space of two or three days; also, all disorders arising from excessive indulgence, &c. Consultation daily, from nine to nine. Sundays from nine till two.

Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN.

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—DECEMBER 6.

The English Funds have been very firm all day in London, at the closing prices of yesterday. This being the make-up day here for the account just closed, there was a good amount of Stock on the market, and prices were not much higher than those of yesterday; Consols improved a sixteenth for cash and ⅛ for account; for January account the price was 95⅜; New Threes improved ⅛ for cash and account, but not quoted for the new account; no dealings recorded in Local or Railway Debentures to-day; Bank of Ireland Stock improved 5s., and in good request; Hibernians and Royals steady; Nationals for sale at 60; British and Irish Steam for sale; City of Dublin Steam sellers of £100 Shares; the £50 Shares brought last price, at which there are sellers; the Shares of 1836 improved 5s.; Ship Building Shares steady; Glasgows asked for; Dundalk Steam Shares improved 5s.; Canal Stock sellers at 47; National Insurance Shares sellers; Patriotics brought last price; Consumers' Gas improved ⅛, and firm; Carysfort Mines steady; Connerrees advanced 1s. 6d., and in good demand; General Mines sellers and buyers at somewhat over last prices; Mining Company of Ireland and Wicklow Coppers steady; Ballymena ½ Shares brought 21 ex d; Co. Downs wanted; Cork and Bandon steady at 12, rather sellers at it; Cork and Passage sellers; Belfast Junctions improved an eighth; Droghedas for sale at 75; Kingstown Quarter Shares for sale; Wicklow in good demand at £5 18s. 9d.; Dundalks wanted; Cashel Stock brought last price, at which there are sellers; South Easterns improved an eighth; Killarneys wanted; Midlands improved for the £50 Shares 7s. 6d., and the Half Shares an eighth; Warrenpoints for sale; Kilkenny Stock asked for; Limericks improved 10s; In Preference Shares—Wicklows steady; Dundalks, Class A, improved a sixteenth; Cashels advanced an eighth. Consols close in London to-day at the same price as on yesterday, showing great firmness.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 5.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	96⅛ 7
Account	96⅛ ¼
New Threes,	95⅛ ¼
NOON PRICES.	
Consols, Money	97 6⅞
Consols for Account,	shut
New Threes	95⅞ 6
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	97 to ⅛
Account	96⅞ ⅛
New Threes,	95⅞ ⅛
2.35 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money and Account,	97 to ⅛
Account	[illegible]
New Threes,	[illegible]
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money on Account,	96⅞ 7
Account	96⅞ ⅛
New Threes	96⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 30 27; Caledonians 92⅞ 3⅛; Eastern Counties, 56⅞ ¼; Great Northern, 104½; G. Northern A 95; Great Western, 67 6⅞; Grand Trunks, 38½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96⅞; London and North W. 97⅛ ½ 7; London and South Western, 97; Midland Stock, 108½ ¼; Mexican, 23⅛ ¼ ⅜; South Eastern, [illegible]; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 97½ ¼; York and North Midland, 78½; Lombardo and Venetia, [illegible]; Indian Scrip, [illegible]; Consols opened firm at the closing quotations of yesterday, 96⅞ 7, and have remained without the slightest change all morning, for the January account the price is 97⅛ to ¼. In Shares amount of business is unimportant, but market firm, and highest prices are well maintained. South Easterns have given way a little. Canadians steady; French not quite so firm, but steady.

FUNDS AND SHARES—DEC. 6.

—Indian scrip, 106½ January account; Ambers, Nottingham, 8¼ ¼; Caledonians, 92⅛ ⅜; Chester and Holyhead, 46 to ½ ¼; Eastern Counties, 56⅜ ½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 66 to ½; Great Northern, 104⅞ ⅜ 5; Great Northern A, 94 5; Grand Trunks, 38⅛; Great Western of Canada, 15⅛ ¼ ditto New, 7⅛ 7; Great Southern and Western, [illegible]; Great Western, 66⅞ ¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, [illegible]; London and North Western, 97 8⅛ ¼; London and South Western 97 6⅞; Leeds Northern, [illegible]; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, [illegible]; Midland, [illegible]; North British, [illegible]; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, [illegible]; York and North Midland, 78⅛ ¼. [illegible] have been very steady all day, at 96⅞ 7, for money, and 97⅛ ¼ for the January account, Indian scrip very firm, at an advance of about ¼ per cent., closing 106 to ⅛ for money, and 106 to ⅛ for account. [illegible]

FRENCH FUNDS.

[illegible]

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—A fresh rise has taken place this morning in the Funds. In the Share markets, firmness continue to prevail. South Eastern Railway stock has fallen three-fourths per cent. to-day.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

The tendency to improvement shown by the funds lately seems to have been stimulated to-day by the publication of the answer of the Emperor Napoleon to the letter from four Liverpool merchants. A fresh advance of one-eighth took place, at which the market closed with a steady appearance. The continued rise on the Paris Bourse assists to inspire confidence. Share markets were likewise stronger. The numerous bills maturing on the 4th having been met remarkably well, the discount market to-day was rather quiet. Best bills were readily taken at 2½ per cent. There were no transactions in bullion at the bank.

(*Times City Article.*)

The English funds have shown an increased firmness to-day, and in all markets there has been a more than ordinary degree of animation. In the foreign Stock market there has been a rise in several descriptions, especially Spanish and Venezuelan. The principal advance, however, was in Turkish, 6 per cent. The Railway market has shown an increased buoyancy, and nearly all the leading British Stocks have closed at a fraction advance. Sheffields and Caledonians improved nearly one ½ per cent.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—DECEMBER 6.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols ...	95⅛
Ditto for new account, 8th December,	95⅛
Ditto for new account, 9th January	95⅜
3 per cent. Reduced ...	95⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock ...	95⅛
Ditto for account, 8th December	
Ditto for new account, 9th January...	
JOINT-STOCK BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland, £100 paid	213½
STEAM.	
City of Dublin, 100*l.* paid ...	46½ xd
City of Dublin, 50*l.* paid half shares ...	44⅛ xd
City of Dublin Shares of 1836, £50 paid ...	12⅞ xd
Dundalk (Limited), £10 paid ...	
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Consumer's Gas Company, £7 paid ...	5⅜
Patriotic Insurance, £10 paid ...	9½
MINES.	
Connorree Mining Co (Limited) 1*l.* paid ...	16s 6d
RAILWAYS.	
Cork and Bandon, £50 paid ...	12
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid ...	44½
Great Southern and Western, Stock, £100 paid ...	113½
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid ...	5⅞
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny) £12 paid	7⅛
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal, £50 paid ...	54⅜
Ditto Half Shares, £26 paid, ...	27⅞
Waterford and Limerick, 50*l.* paid ...	27⅛
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual, £10 paid ...	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual £10 paid Class A ...	10⅛ ¼
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. pepetual, £100 paid ...	98⅞
Waterford and Limerick, 6 per cent. redeemable,	10½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve, o'clock. The stock brokers' offices are closed on Saturdays at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th December. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	95⅛ ¼	95	95⅛ ¼	95⅛ ¼		95⅛ ¼
Ditto Account	95⅛	95	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛ ¼	95⅛
3 per Cent. Stock						
New 3 per Cent. Stock	95 94⅞		94⅞	94⅞	94⅞ 95	94⅞ 95
Ditto Account	95 94⅞		94⅞ ¼	94⅞	94⅞ 95	94⅞
Bank Stock						

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—DECEMBER 7TH. Morning Tide 8-24. Evening. 8-51.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

DIARY OF EXHIBITIONS, PERFORMANCES, &C.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.—To-night—Mr. Scates' Grand, Vocal, and Instrumental Concert. To commence at Eight o'clock.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"King Lear;" to conclude with the "Widow of Palermo."

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Young Lochinvar," "Samuel in Search of Himself;" to conclude with "Nick of the Woods."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

In reply to the enquiry of "A Constant Reader," we have every reason to believe that the course is equally open to the inhabitants of Ireland.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1 o'clock. p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, November 26 amounted to 50,439 copies, making an average of 8,406 copies daily.

Auctions.

Owners of Property can have their Auction Advertisements inserted as below (if not exceeding Six Lines) for One Shilling. After Six Lines at the rate of Sixpence for every additional three lines

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD THIS DAY.

AT 16, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. Sale of Leather, Shoe Findings, Patent Weighing Machine, Gas Branch, some Shop Fixtures, &c. To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT THE ROTUNDO DIVISIONAL SALE ROOMS. Sale of Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Tables, Chairs, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c. To commence at 11 o'clock.

AT THE ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-ST., DUBLIN. A magnificent and highly-attractive collection of first-class Furniture and genuine Household Effects. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AT BALLYHENRY HOUSE, ASHFORD, CO. WICKLOW. Sale of first-class Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and Polished Birch Household Furniture; Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte, Carpets, Crimson Damask, Curtains, Hall Clock, costly Ornaments, China Glass, Delt, Outdoor Effects. To commence at 11 o'clock.

AT 6, UPPER ORMOND QUAY. Sale of Household Furniture and Effects, Miscellaneous Property, &c. To commence at 12 o'clock.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD TO-MORROW.

AT THE ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET. Continuation of sale of magnificent and highly-attractive collections of first-class Furniture and genuine Household Effects. To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT LEIXLIP, CO. KILDARE. Sale of Stalling Heifers, Milch Cows, Horses, Farming Implements, Carts, Harness, Jaunting Car, two Ricks of Hay, Rick of Straw, the entire Stock in Trade of a Drapery Establishment, Household Furniture, &c. To commence at 11½ o'clock.

AT 4, RUTLAND-TERRACE, CLONTARF. Sale of Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Dining Tables with additional Leaves, Circular Claw Table in Rosewood, eight Drawingroom Chairs in Haircloth, handsome Pedestal Sideboard, Spring Lounger, &c. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AT THE PILLAR-ROOM, ROTUNDO. Sale of Rosewood, Walnut, and Mahogany Furniture, a brilliant-toned Pianoforte, large and modern size Mirrors, splendid Parlour, Drawingroom, and Bedroom Carpets, with Rugs. To commence at half-past 12 o'clock.

MRS. MATTHEWS respectfully solicits an inspection of her latest novelties in MILLINERY, MANTLES, Velvet and Cloth Jackets, in all the New Shapes, SHAWLS, SILKS, And a variety of other Textures suitable for Morning and Evening Costume. With a choice selection of the finest French Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, and Embroideries, Best Paris Kid Gloves, Fans, &c. At her Warerooms, 49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

SAMUEL McCOMAS AND SONS, DRAPERS, MILITARY AND COURT TAILORS, 2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN. Respectfully inform Noblemen and Gentlemen visiting the City, that their present Stock of WINTER GOODS has been selected and imported from some of the most eminent West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and will be found in quality and price well deserving the attention of Cash Purchasers. Naval and Military Outfits executed on the shortest notice, and in strict conformity to the Admiralty and War-office regulations, much under London Prices.

COALS.—W. S. KENYON, COAL IMPORTER, Removed to 3, BURGH-QUAY, Carlisle-Bridge (Thirteen Years Established). Correct List of Prices—Best Whitehaven or Glicreux, 15s. per ton; best Wigan, 15s. 6d; screened Carlisle, 15s. 6d; superior Orrel, 17. The character and respectability of this Office will be firmly maintained on the same upright principles which distinguished the "Central Office," D'Olier-street, for thirteen years. Cannel Coke and Slack. W. S. KENYON, 3, BURGH-QUAY.

SEIZURE OF TWO BRITISH VESSELS IN A MEXICAN HARBOUR.—A despatch, dated Mexico, Nov. 2, was on Monday posted in the Liverpool Underwriters'-rooms to the effect that two sailing vessels entered the port of San Blas, laden with goods for Barron Forbes, at Tepic, and that they were immediately seized by the orders of Coronado. Information (the despatch goes on to say) was at once conveyed to the captain of H.M.S. Amethyst, who demanded the restoration of the captured ships from Coronado. The captain's request was met with a flat refusal, Coronado declining to give them up. The captain then launched his ship's boats and gave orders to cut the ships out of the harbour. On the boats approaching, the citadel opened fire, which was returned with vigour from the guns of the Amethyst. In the meantime the boats proceeded up the river to where the vessels lay moored, and, after some resistance, succeeded in cutting the two ships out from under the guns of the citadel of San Blas.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS AND THE PUBLIC. DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE "IRISH TIMES."

CLONDALKIN PAPER MILLS, November 29th, 1859.

We certify, that for the last Three Months, we have regularly supplied the "IRISH TIMES" with Twelve Reams of Paper per day, each Ream containing 500 Sheets, making the total quantity supplied SIX THOUSAND SHEETS PER DAY.

THOMAS SEERY AND SON.

62, GREAT STRAND-STREET, November 29th, 1859.

We certify that we have for a considerable time past supplied the "IRISH TIMES" with four reams of paper every day, containing TWO THOUSAND SHEETS.

S. GODFREY BEAN & Co.

The circulation of the "IRISH TIMES," is now as certified above steadily established at EIGHT THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY.

THE continued boasts of one of our contemporaries compel us to give the above letters, as the best and most tangible proof of the circulation of this journal. They are written by two of the most respectable and extensive paper manufacturers in Ireland. On their testimony it is proved that the circulation of the IRISH TIMES averages 8,000 copies each day. The whole Daily Press of Ireland, taken together, with the exception of the *Freeman's Journal*, cannot claim a circulation approaching to this.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT may be the best or the worst of local Governments. If parties be equally divided, or if the influence of property counterbalance excess of members, then we have one of the best of local Governments. But if, on the other hand, one party becomes supreme, or if the rights of property be overwhelmed by the brute force of mere numerical amount, Municipal Government becomes not a democracy but a tyranny, which, after all, is but the last phase of Democracy. An increase of taxation is always the first result of Democratic success. Old friends are to be propitiated, and new friends to be purchased. In the Municipal Government of a free city a wanton increase of emolument in the case of the nominee of a party is proof enough that that party is dominant, or aspires to be so.

Our Municipal Parliament meets to-day; great and manifold are the subjects for deliberation. All the estimates which will be necessary for the purposes of the improvement rate; all the items of account for district sewers to be levied off the City of Dublin; all necessary acts for the cleansing and lighting of this city—and what an Augean stable, what a dismal gloom of Hades is here!—are to come before our representatives. The Corporation, moreover, has to receive the Schedule of Term and Session Presentments, and to do all necessary acts thereupon. They have to consider Reports upon the Presentments, as *altered* and fiated by the Court of Queen's Bench; upon sewer rates and measurement rates; upon public buildings; upon finance and law business. They have to appoint a Committee to devise the best means of suppressing the effluvia of the River Liffey; to address the Lord Lieutenant upon the insubordinate arrogance of a sub-officer; to consider amendments respecting the present method of paving the streets; and to condemn or approve of the plan by which the system of waterworks for the supply of the city was carried in council.

Here is work enough for one day's business, one would think, but more remains behind. Down at the very bottom of the list of notices, &c., there occurs this enormous paragraph:—

"Alderman Curran moves—'That from and after "'the first day of January next, the salary of the "'Lord Mayor of the borough of Dublin shall be "'£2,500 instead of £2,000 a year, for his year of "'office.'"

The pith of a lady's letter lies in the postscript; the sting of to-day's programme lies in the last resolution.

Alderman Carroll, Attorney-at-Law, is the idol of the Democratic party. Alderman Carroll succeeded in displacing one of the oldest and most respected representatives of our city wards. Alderman Carroll proposes Alderman Curran as Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, and Alderman Curran proposes to give £500 a year additional to Alderman Carroll for *his year of office*.

The citizens of Dublin loudly complain of the increased and increasing taxation of the city. They bitterly lament that, with no additional services rendered, they are called upon to pay an annually increasing sum. They ask, and may well ask, for what services are they to pay over this additional sum of £500 to Alderman Carroll? Has he instituted any wonderful mercantile speculation? Has he organised any system which will relieve taxation, and therefore deserved his percentage of £500 for *his* year? They ask, why are we called upon to estimate beforehand the future services of the Alderman, and remunerate his intentions with a solid and immediate £500 a year? If Mr. Carroll be entitled to £500, why should not Mr. Lambert also claim it? Do we suppose that the hospitality of Mr. Carroll will be more unlimited or more splendid than that of Mr. Lambert; and do we endeavour to re-assure his hesitating heart by an immediate *douceur* of £500, in anticipation of future indigestion from his official dinners?

On what ground is this £500 voted for? Have the duties of the Mayoralty increased so that a difference of £500 is required to meet that increase between the 31st of December and the first of January? Mr. Carroll, we know, would repudiate the only excuse for this extravagant innovation we can imagine. It might be said by an enemy that Mr. Carroll requires that additional stipend in order to be enabled to support his official dignity. We are sure Mr. Carroll will repudiate so insulting a ground as this. That, of course, was looked to by those who moved and seconded him as the man most worthy to uphold the dignity of the Chief Magistracy of our city. That, of course, was considered by Mr. Carroll when he embraced the offer, and undertook the state, as well as the duties of the Mayoralty. We cannot see any reason on earth why the salary of the Lord Mayor should be increased by one-fourth in favour of Mr. Carroll; and, unless we are greatly mistaken, our fellow-citizens will see no reason either.

The *Times* on the Emperor Napoleon and his Liverpool Correspondents:—

The Roman satirist said that in his age of the world the rarest thing was simplicity. Had he lived in our times he would have thought differently. Only imagine four persons not country clergymen, not young ladies at a boarding-school, not aged spinsters in a country village, but four British merchants residing in the thriving town of Liverpool, men who had seen the rise, the culmination, and the fall of Mr. Oliver, men who remembered the glory and the reverses of the Borough Bank, men who have had bills which were dishonoured, proved debts on bankrupt estates, and written off to profit and loss the obligations of a debtor who had too suddenly departed on a tour to the Western States of America—conceive, we say, such men as these gravely sitting down to ask the Emperor of the French his intentions towards England, in the modest confidence, first, that they would get an answer, and, secondly, that this answer would be such as would give consolation to their apprehensions! These worthy men were, doubtless, distracted between the wish to contradict some prevailing speculation, and the fear that the course of its prosperity might be abruptly cut short; but the information that all the world was in want. Having observed that the statements of mankind were always implicitly to be relied upon as to the state of their own affairs and their own intentions, that nobody ever asserted himself to be prosperous when on the brink of ruin, or sought in any way to play upon the credulity of his neighbour, they went straight to the Emperor of the French, and asked him, as some stern father or fiery brother might do a fickle suitor, what were his intentions with regard to England. Fact has her heroes as well as fiction, and posterity will be very unjust if it do not place Messrs. Shaw, Mellor, Irving, and Blackwell on the same pedestal as Moses Primrose. We wonder what answer these gentlemen supposed they would receive. If the Emperor really meant them and their little speculation no harm, and condescended to answer at all, he was sure to answer that "his intentions were honourable." If, on the other hand, the Emperor Napoleon really did nourish the dark designs which they suspected, he could still give no other answer, unless he were so peculiarly constituted as to allow his deepest plans to be drawn from him by the curiosity of an unauthorised querist. In neither case was it possible that they could gain any other satisfaction than that of receiving a letter from a real Emperor, tossing up for the original, and having three photographs made for the unsuccessful competitors.

We will not, we say, question the past acts and words, nor the present intentions, of the Emperor. Whatever may have been his reasons for deciding that France should look unfavourably on this country, we are quite convinced—and the letter that we are considering would alone be sufficient proof—that it is not the wish of the Emperor at the present moment to stir up any degree of ill-feeling between France and England. We are well pleased with the assurance, and accept the gifts of the present hour without inquiring too curiously into the future. But when we are told what has been will continue to be, and referred for a proof of the assertion to the present Chinese Expedition, we cannot accept the draught thus drawn upon our confidence. What is, we know; what will be, we cannot presume to penetrate. Twelve months ago Europe slept in profound peace and tranquillity. We knew it and we felt it, but we knew not how long it would last, and did not presume to prophesy. It was well we did not, for on the first day of the New Year the sound of approaching battle made itself distinctly heard from Paris throughout every part of Europe. The voice of the Emperor dispelled in a moment "the epidemic" of confidence and the chimera of tranquillity, and the blood of a hundred thousand brave men has flowed in vain, indeed, if it does not teach us this lesson—to make the most possible of the present, and trust the least possible to the future. We have profited by the lesson. Like the merchants of Liverpool, we require some security beyond that which the present state of affairs affords us. They seek that security in assurances which they have extracted from the secretary of the French Emperor. We seek it, and we doubt not shall find it, in the summons which has gone through the land—a summons so nobly answered—calling upon our youth to arm in its defence. M. Mocquard tells us that great nations should appreciate, but not fear each other. We do appreciate, and we do not fear. But, if the greatness of a neighbouring nation be not to us a cause of fear, it is as little a ground of confidence. Greatness is power, and the mere possession of power affords no guarantee for the manner in which it will be employed. The present Government of France disposes of resources so vast, so concentrated, so easily available, that nothing but a conduct of the most uniformly pacific and moderate character can exempt its neighbours from the absolute duty and necessity of providing for the moment when those enormous resources may be turned against them. It is good to have confidence in the Emperor; it is better to have confidence in ourselves. The best men and the best nations are none the worse for the absence of temptation, and such a prize as England, with nothing but her confidence and good intentions to protect her, is too strong a temptation to be wilfully thrown in the way even of the most exalted virtue.

We cannot take leave of this subject without expressing the hope that the cheap notoriety purchased by these Liverpool gentlemen will not inspire others with the desire to imitate what we consider a very bad example. The respect due to the Emperor of the French as the head of a great nation renders it improper that he should be approached by the subjects of another Power except through the agency of their own Government, and the respect due by every Englishman to his own Government should prevent him from rudely setting it aside and entering into communication with a foreign Government without the consent and approbation of his Sovereign. And we may add that the respect due from every gentleman to himself should prevent him from making advances unbecoming his rank and situation, from intruding himself upon the notice of his superiors, and from exhibiting in the face of all Europe an amount of simplicity, to call it by no harsher name, which reflect no credit on himself, nor on the nation of which he volunteers to be the representative.

The *Daily News* on the Representatives of England at the coming Congress:—

When the ablest diplomatists of Europe are gathered together to confer as to the best advice to be given to Central Italy in the altered condition of its affairs, who will represent the faith in constitutional freedom and the respect for national right that animate the people of England? Austria will send the stanchest advocate of legitimacy she has to spare; Prussia will despatch her most accomplished bureaucrat, and Russia her subtlest and farthest-sighted confidant of her secret ambition. Imperial France will, of course, be represented in the Council Chamber of Nations by whatever skill and tact are available under the present *regime*; even Spain spares to contribute her recollections of the most approved precedents applicable on such occasions, in the person of M. Martinez de la Rosa; while Rome and Naples are ready to furnish official Jesuits a piece. If not already so arranged, we may hope to hear that Piedmont will send M. Cavour, to resume, in 1860, the arguments broken off without result at the Conference in Paris in 1856. No man in the service of Piedmont can speak with so much weight, and few men in any service can speak with more concentrated eloquence and energy, and yet with so much wise reserve, on great affairs. Who, then, is to represent England in a Conference which in any moment may become a contest of the keenest wits in Europe, and upon whose issue may, for a time at least, depend the peaceful ascendancy of liberal principles and the inviolability of national existence throughout Christendom? Who is sufficient for these things?

Lord Cowley, as British Ambassador in Paris, is entitled *ex officio* to a seat in the Congress intended to be held there; and there are those who seem to be so insensible to the position this country ought to occupy, if present at all at such an assembly, as seriously to dream that no other impersonation of its moral greatness is requisite than that which his unimpressive lordship may supply. Were Lord Cowley a man of pre-eminent sagacity, courage, or dexterity—were he encompassed with the prestige of notable success in past undertakings when left to act alone—or were his habits of thought or action so thoroughly in unison with those of the nation he serves as to make people recognise in him, without discussion, the essential qualities of a genuine representative, it would still be as unwise as it would be unusual to commission him to act alone. All the other great Powers will exercise their customary privilege to send delegates in duplicate. On all former occasions we have done so too. Lord Castlereagh was not at Paris many days in 1814 until he wrote urgently to Lord Liverpool, suggesting that the liberator of the peninsula, then at the zenith of his fame, should be sent as Ambassador to France, on the special ground that, to fill adequately the great part England had to play in a European Congress, she ought to resort to the highest ability at her disposal. But Lord Castlereagh was animated with a truly statesmanlike consciousness of what was due to the honour and dignity of England; he was wholly free from jealousy or meanness; and when at a subsequent period it became necessary again to consider who should be sent as British Minister to the Congress of Verona, he again pressed the office upon the Duke of Wellington, and for the same reasons that had actuated him in 1814. But we need not multiply instances; nor need we ask, if Lord Castlereagh was fain to seek the aid of the first man of his time, whether Lord Cowley ought to be left without some better help than such as his own commonplace intellect can furnish him. His past adventures, however praiseworthy for their diligence, have certainly not been illustrated by success. Of all the mistakes made in the unhappy affair of the Conspiracy Bill, none was more deliberate, signal, or inconceivable than the feeble letter which he wrote for the purpose of retrieving the blunders of Downing-street. No one who remembers the state of national feeling at the time, and the terms of that untoward epistle, can entertain the idea seriously that Lord Cowley comprehends what manner of spirit we are of as a nation. Equally unsuccessful in dignity and abortive in its results was his mission last spring to Vienna, not as the envoy of Queen Victoria, but of Napoleon III. After a week spent in the interchange of vague and equivocal generalities in the Austrian capital, the earl returned to Paris only to be superciliously told that, not supposing it likely he would be successful in his mission, his French employer had sent to St. Petersburg to have the matter there arranged. Is this the sort of man to whom, unsupported, we are to confide the vindication among jealous equals of our just influence and authority as the first of the free nations of the world? Better far not be represented at all than be under-represented so egregiously.

The random notion that Lord Palmerston could with propriety have abandoned his paramount duty as Premier to attend the coming Congress has been pooh-poohed on all sides, as it deserved to be. It would be equally impossible, though for other reasons, that Lord John Russell should go; and equally undesirable. We hear it said that Sir James Hudson is known to be too thoroughly identified in sentiment and sympathy with the Court [to which he has] long been accredited, to be considered eligible as the representative of our own. If this be so, we can only say we are sorry for it—not that we would wish our Ambassador at Turin other than he has been, or than he is. But we are hardly fallen so low, it is to be hoped, as to be limited in our choice to one or two personages. An authoritative correspondent has asked why Sir Hamilton Seymour, though retired from ordinary diplomatic service, should not be invited to undertake so important a mission? The idea, first thrown out in these columns, has, we have reason to know, met with very general approval amongst those best qualified to judge of personal fitness for the task in question. The veteran diplomatist is no stranger to Italian affairs, and his residence for years at St. Petersburg and at Vienna has rendered him familiar with the politicians of those Courts, their ideas and their ways. What is equally important, in our opinion, he has for some time, since he laid aside the *role* and the reserve of an Ambassador, resided at home, where it has been impossible for a man of his parts not to imbibe afresh the feelings and convictions which it is important to have vividly represented in Congress, if England is to be present there at all. We utterly repudiate the notion that it is seemly or fitting that the signature and the seal of England should be set to decisions such as are likely to be arrived at by an assembly in which no free State like our own will have made our wishes and opinions thoroughly felt. To stand aloof altogether would perhaps, best agree with the nation's mood; for we are in no confiding humour, and we have no great reason to confide. To enter boldly into the discussion into which we have been anxiously invited, and to place on record unmistakeably our resolve to adhere to the right of every people to be free and to choose its own rulers, is the next best thing to be done. But to go into Congress to mutter our principles and then be overruled, to make a poor show of sympathy with the Italian people, and then to register some miserable compromise of their rights, would be a gratuitous act of self-degradation which, we are convinced, the country is not prepared to endure.

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR CASTLE, DEC. 6.

The Queen and Prince Consort walked in the grounds of the Castle this morning.

Her Majesty visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

The Royal Duchess visited her Majesty in the afternoon at the Castle.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council sat on Monday. An appeal from the High Court of Admiralty, "The William Hutt," was commenced. The lords present were Lords Cranworth, Chelmsford, and Kingsdown, and Sir Edward Ryan.

Despatches were sent from the Colonial-office on Monday to the Governors of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and St. Helena.

The Earl and Countess Howe have returned to Gopsall Hall, Leicestershire, from Brighton. Viscount and Viscountess Curzon and a select family circle have assembled at Gopsall.

The Earl Cadogan and Ladies Augusta and Honoria Cadogan have arrived at Dover, where his lordship contemplates passing the winter.

Several distinguished families are passing the season at Torquay; amongst whom may be mentioned the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Earl and Countess of Albemarle, Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, Count and Lady Cecil de la Feld, Lady Harriet Bentinck, Mr. Palk, M.P., and Mrs. Palk, Mr. and Mrs. Greville, Miss Burdett Coutts, &c.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Paris.

Lady Molyneaux has arrived at Castledillon, county Armagh, from England.

The Earl and Countess of Howth and family have arrived for the winter at 28, Merrion-square, North.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean had the honour of dining with his Excellency at the Viceregal Lodge, on Sunday last.

Falconer Miles, Esq., has arrived at his residence, Merton, Sandford, from a tour in America.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cliffe and suite have left Upper Fitzwilliam-street, for the county of Wexford.

There are two rather singular marriages talked of as likely soon to take place. The one is that of a very aged and wealthy nobleman with a young and beautiful girl, the daughter of a poor commoner; the other that of a wealthy young man, partner in one of our first banking houses, with the daughter of a not wealthy peer.

Departures from the Bilton Hotel:—The Marchioness of Sligo and the Ladies Browne, Lord and Lady Boyle and Lady Florence Lascelles, the Earl and Countess of Bective, the Marquis of Waterford, J. L. W. Naper, Esq., Mrs. and the Misses Naper. The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. More O'Ferrall and Miss More O'Ferrall, Sir Robert Blosse, Bart., The Earl of Leitrim, Lord Templemore, The Earl of Longford, Mrs. Vignoles and Captain Roden, Colonel Bull, Sir Alexander Duff, John Pollock, Esq., Captain and Mrs. Stewart.

Thanks.

From the Committee of the Rathfarnham Dorcas Society, New Court House, to Miss Elrington, Fir House, for £1; to Mr. and Mrs. Russell, St. Katherine's Park, for 10s each; to Mrs. Todd, Silverton, for 6s; to Mr. Wm. Bernard Bagot, Mount Prospect, for 5s; and to Mrs. Thwaites, Chessington, for 2s 6d, in order to cheapen to the working-poor of every creed, clothing and blankets, of which over sixty pair, since the commencement, have been issued to the people at prices averaging one-fourth below wholesale cost, and taken by instalments. The wealthy residents who approve of this mode of doing good are solicited to contribute at their earliest convenience.

From the Treasurer of the St. Mary's Donnybrook Dorcas Society and Clothing Club for the following sums:—Robert Corbet, Esq., Mrs. James Jameson, and W. Aitken, Esq. £1 each; Miss Hepenstal, John Bain, Esq., and J. Brereton Esq., 10s. each; and Mrs. Stoney, 5s.

The Army.

The screw steam troopship Vulcan, Commander Strode, which came in contact with the brig Coquette on Saturday morning, had defects made good at Plymouth late on Saturday night, and left the Sound early on Sunday morning for Dublin, to embark additional troops for the Cape of Good Hope and China.

The Himalaya screw troopship, Commander John Seccombe, will shortly proceed from Portsmouth to Halifax, United States, and convey reliefs of troops between that port and the West Indies.

The Navy.

The paddlewheel steam sloop Ardent, Commander J. E Parish, under repair at Plymouth, will be ready on Thursday, the 8th inst., to sail for the West Coast of Africa.

The Colossus, 80, screw, in the first-class steam reserve at Portsmouth, is under orders to be brought down the harbour and prepared for immediate coastguard service. The furnace with which she has been recently fitted will be taken down and landed from her.

Workmen are employed preparing the blocks in the building-shed, from which the Victoria, 121, was recently launched for laying down the keel of the Royal Alfred, 91, screw; portions of her keel and floor timbers are alongside the shed in preparation for laying down. The Royal Alfred's principal dimensions are the same as those of the Duncan, 101, about to be launched from the next shed—viz., extreme length 252ft.; length of keel, for tonnage, 213ft. 9¼ in.; breadth, extreme, 58ft.; ditto, for tonnage, 57ft. 2in.; ditto, moulded, 56ft. 4in.; depth in hold, 25ft. 6in.; burden in tons, 3,715 63-94.

The Princess Royal, 91, screw, Capt. the Hon. Thomas Baillie, was paid off at Portsmouth yesterday. She passed inspection by the officials of the dockyard and steam reserve in a manner highly creditable to her officers.

The following appointments were made on Monday at the Admiralty:—Commander J. J. S. Joslin, to the Queen; Lieut. Horatio Packe, to the Queen; Lieut. Arthur Salwey, to the Excellent; Henry Harvey Boys, promoted to Lieut., dated the 26th ult.; Horatio F. Normay, master, to the Cumberland; Bernard B. Dowling, second master, to the Queen; Richard B. Wilkinson, George R. Beadon, and C. J. Scholefield, naval cadets, to the Queen; John Hotham, W. J. Ogilvy, W. C. J. Blount, Francis O. Hartshorne, and Thomas Ramsbotham, midshipmen, to the Queen; and William Young, assistant-engineer, to the Asia, as supernumerary.

MUSICAL DEGREE.

Mr. H. Tendall, organist of the King's Hospital, formerly organist of Spitalfields and Clerkenwell churches, and choir master of Gray's Inn Road Episcopal Chapel, London, has been honoured with the degree of Doctor of Music, from one of the most celebrated Continental Universities. Mr. Tendall has long been known in England as a composer, some of his compositions having gained considerable popularity, and his recent setting of Goldsmith's Oratorio, the "Captivity" has received the highest eulogiums from some of the best musical critics. As a theorist, Mr. Tendall possesses high qualifications, and his extemporaneous performances on the organ rank him among the first organists of the day. An elaborate dissertation on Temperament in Musical Instruments, and the Philosophy of Sound, which will shortly be before the public, and a musical exercise of considerable length, has won for Dr. Tendall this distinguished honour.

MAGISTRACY.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the commission of the peace:—

Edward Skeffington Randal Smith, Esq., of Mount Henry, Ballybrittas, for the Queen's County. Henry Murney, Esq., M.D., 35, Wellington-place, Belfast, for Antrim. Thomas Sinclair, Esq., of Hopefield, Belfast, for Antrim. John Wellington Stouppe M'Cance, Esq., of Suffolk, Belfast, for Antrim. William Stawell Garnett, Esq., of Williamstown, Kells, for Meath. Henry Emanuel Turner, Esq., of Prohurst House, Charleville, for Cork. Henry Robert Carden, Esq., of Fishmoyne, Templemore, for Tipperary. Robert Dawson Bolton Massy, Esq., of Ballywire, for Tipperary. James Young, Esq., of Harristown, Castlerea, for Roscommon. Ulick Canning Lord Dunkellin, M.P., Portumna Castle, for Galway.

Mr. O'Connor Eccles, the chairman of the Town Commissioners, Roscommon, has received the commission of the peace.

Mr. John Davis White, of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, has been appointed a Master Extraordinary for taking affidavits for the High Court of Chancery in that county.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Having read, in the advertising columns of our Dublin papers, announcements of lectures and controversies, at various places throughout the city and its vicinity, and invitations to the clergy and flock of the Romish persuasion to attend—all of which I consider very zealous and praiseworthy—I am quite at a loss to know why those invitations, even in the remotest degree, should acknowledge the false principle of Romanism by inviting "Father" so and so to attend. I also find a high eulogium on the praiseworthy exertions and blessed results of a Mr. Chiniquy, of the far West, as a reformer Popish minister, bringing many to the blessed knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ, and forsaking the errors and inconsistencies of the Romish faith; but why this gentleman, who, I believe, deserves all merit under God, in bringing many from darkness to light, should be put forth to an enlightened Protestant public under the irreconcilable, unscriptural, and undeservedly forbidden title of "Father," and subscriptions solicited for him under that appellation, is to me a strange inconsistency in the present day.

Recent events have occurred between a clergyman of the Established Church and a priest in the West of Ireland which nearly ended seriously; and the offence was simply asking the question, "Where shall I find the portion of Scripture that justifies you in calling yourself Father?" Will you be pleased, through your widely circulated journal, to inform me why it is that I am called on by my Protestant ministry and brethren to subscribe to a fund about to be raised for a deserving minister, under the false, unscriptural address of "Father Chiniquy"?—Your obedient servant,

A PROTESTANT LAYMAN.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It was with great pleasure that I observed in Monday's number of your journal a letter from "Miles," reviving the question of the Irish Volunteer movement, which seemed to be already dying away.

I am sure that there are a great many gentlemen in her Majesty's Civil Service, of which I have the honour to be a member, who would be very glad to unite in offering their services as rifle volunteers, and that a good list of names of her Majesty's Civil servants in Dublin, if submitted to, and approved by, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, could not fail of obtaining the sanction and support of the Government.

Her Majesty's Civil Service here is, in every other respect, on an equal footing with that in London, and I do not see why such a vast difference should be made between us as to entrust them with arms, and not us. My plan is as follows:—If any brother-officer, anxious to support the movement, will favour me with an answer to this communication, through your valuable columns I will, in turn, insert an advertisement inviting communications, or appointing a place of meeting; if we get a large enough number of names to warrant our application to Government, I have very strong hopes for the success of the movement.—I enclose my card.

CIVILIAN.

BARRACK-YARD QUERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.

SIR,—As I was leisurely lounging, a morning or two since, after breakfast, on the sunny side of the barrack-yard where the dear old corps to which I am attached is quartered, enjoying, as is my custom, the aroma of the mildest Havanas; hands in peg-top pockets, feet inserted in Smyrna slippers, and "torso" wrapped in the most jimmy-lounging jacket of mauve flannel, I yielded to the influences of the hour, and began to think of some of the anomalies which have been allowed to remain in our Military Service. I asked of myself, "How is it, O Lounger, that such things can be? Why, for example, should it be the custom in the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line for Brigades to be composed of Regiments or Battalions, while in the Royal Artillery we find a Regiment composed of Brigades?"

Why is it that certain regiments, such as the 13th, 51st, 90th, &c., are styled "Light Infantry," while they are as heavily weighted in every respect as the 10th, 50th, or 70th; are similarly armed, and are drilled and organised in the self-same manner?

Why is it that the 60th Regiment, and that corps which was once numbered the 95th, are still distinctively styled "Rifles," while every regiment of the army is now a rifle corps? and why should the captains of companies in those two receive an allowance for the repair of arms, &c., of more than double what is granted to other captains of infantry for identical purposes? Why should officers of foot wear a red sash by way of ornament over a red coat, and not be allowed to have a pouch-belt which would serve to carry the ammunition for their revolvers in action, and would likewise help to assimilate their appearance to that of their men? Why should the expenses of keeping up regimental bands not be a charge of the Government?

Why should barrack-rooms for officers not be better furnished, and thus the necessary weight of baggage on the march be reduced?

Why should a sergeant be entitled to receive a medal for meritorious peace-service, while his superior, the officer, is not? Is not the value of such a distinction necessarily lessened in the estimation of the non-commissioned officer, when he is practically told that the decoration is beneath the acceptance of the commissioned grades?

Answer my questions, O thou smoking Barrack-yard Lounger! asked I of myself; but myself could give me no satisfactory reply whatever thereto.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, MODERN ENGLAND.

—Barracks, Nov. 20th, 1859.

DUNDALK STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The usual quarterly meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday, in Dundalk, pursuant to advertisement, at the company's offices—

Hon. Major JOCELYN in the chair.

The report and statement of accounts were read by the secretary and agent, Mr. M'Master, exhibiting a continued state of prosperity in the working of the company for the last quarter, which has continued ever since the union of all the previous companies, both of Dundalk and Newry, in the present amalgamated company. A dividend of six shillings per £10 share, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the quarter, was recommended by the directors and approved of by the meeting; after payment of which dividend, a sum of £1,600 would be carried over to the rest.

A warm discussion on several points affecting the interests and future well-being of the company succeeded, and full explanations having been afforded by the noble chairman, and James Stirling Esq., one of the directors, in reply to the queries by Messrs. Knaggs and Davis, of Drogheda, the meeting adjourned, apparently well satisfied with the result.

A special resolution to change the name from Dundalk Steampacket Company to Dundalk and Newry Steampacket Company was also proposed, and passed, to be confirmed at next quarterly meeting.

SMITHFIELD PRISON.

The Right Hon. the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Captain Crofton, Director of Convict Prisons, and other officials, went through all the departments of Smithfield Prison, on Monday.

LORD CASTLEROSSE.

The following letter, addressed by Lord Castlerosse to the administrator of Killarney parish with reference to the forthcoming meeting, has been forwarded to us (*Tralee Chronicle*) by his lordship for publication:—

Killarney, 2nd December, 1859.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the requisition calling a meeting of the deanery of Killarney, for expressing sympathy with his Holiness the Pope, to which you request me to attach my signature.

I need scarcely say that I, in common with every sincere Catholic, most deeply sympathise with the Holy Father in the present position of a portion of his States, and that I look upon the maintenance, in its full integrity of the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff throughout his ancient dominions as necessary to the free and independent exercise of his spiritual authority throughout Christendom; and I shall gladly concur in any address to the Holy Father expressing these sentiments.

I cannot, however, conceal from myself that the calling together large masses of the rural population in country districts may (without giving additional weight to the expression of sympathy with the Holy Father) be construed into a menace to the home, and possibly to a foreign Government, and also give rise to alarm and distrust in the minds of our fellow-subjects who differ from us in religious opinions.

I return you, therefore, the requisition unsigned; but, lest my motives should be misunderstood, I beg you will publish this letter, if you conveniently can, at the same time with the requisition itself.—I remain, very faithfully yours,

CASTLEROSSE.

The Rev. P. O'Connor, Administrator.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.—The *Patrie* contains the following paragraph on the Tetuan affair:—"A private letter received in Paris this morning confirms our first intelligence relative to the affair of Tetuan. Mohammed ben Katil, the Emperor of Morocco's Minister for Foreign Affairs residing at Tangiers, has in the most complete manner blamed the commandant of the forts of the Tetuan river, and given the most peremptory orders that no such mistake as that made in the case of the Lord shall occur again. We fancy that, in the state in which our artillery has left them, the Tetuan forts will not be formidable for some time to come; but it is now have the pleasure to state that everybody extols the firm and resolute conduct of Admiral Romain Desfossés, who, without asking or waiting for any instructions, and taking counsel only of his honour, showed himself persuaded that he would always respond to the intentions of the French Government by causing his flag to be respected.

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY COMPANY.—Return of traffic for week ending 3rd day of December, 1859.—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £151 18s 10d; merchandise, cattle, &c., £126 10s 6d—£278 [illegible]. For corresponding week last year—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £204 4s 4d; merchandise, cattle, &c., £133 1s 1d—£337 5s 5d.

Tuesday, December 6th, 1859.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Half-past Two o'Clock

INDIA—CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

ADEN, NOV. 20TH.—The Candia has arrived, with the Calcutta mails, in London, *via* Marseilles, December 14th.

MADRAS, NOV. 14.—Exchange on London, bank bills, 1s. 4d. lower; documents, 2s. 0½d.; Government securities 5½ per cent., 4½ discount; Imports mule twist in good demand; beer and porter large stocks, and small demand; wines and spirits, limited inquiry; Imports cotton, only small transactions; indigo, large purchases; Jungiras, 44 to 56 rupees; sugar, active demand, 24 to 26 rupees per candy; rice nothing doing; freights, 25 to 30.

CHINA.

The following telegrams have been received at Mr. Reuter's office, anticipation of the mail due in London on 14th December. :—

SHANGHAI, OCT. 21ST.—No political news. Large sales of black tea. Green in limited request. Silk market well supplied, tonnage plentiful. Exchange on London at 6 months 6s. 8d.

CANTON, OCT. 27TH.—The new customs rates do not work well. Markets quiet. Teas flat; Freights to London £3.

HONG KONG, NOV. 29.—A destructive fire took place the 20th. Property to the value of £100,000 burnt. The Yates Hartley steamer was on the rocks, eighty miles in front of this place. The crew and treasure were saved. The ship Informan, of London, has also been lost.

The exchange on London, six months, has advanced to 4s. 10d.

JAPAN.

NAGASKI, OCT. 21.—The Japanese Embassy will leave Washington for Shanghai by the Powhat, on the 22nd of February. Trade is progressing.

MANILLA, OCT. 22.—Markets dull; sugar and hemp unaltered. Exchange on London at six months, 4s. 3d. Freights to England, £1 10s. to £2.

SINGAPORE, OCT. 5.—The steamer Ottoway, with the English mails of the 16th September, is to-day a week overdue. Market for European goods quiet. Produce in good demand. Exchange at six months, 4s. 9d. Tonnage plentiful. Freights declined.

FLORENCE, DEC. 5.—The *Moniteur de Toscana* announces that M. Buoncompagni will take the title of Governor-General of the League of the Provinces of Central Italy. Baron Ricasoli has returned to Florence.

BERNE, DEC. 4.—The concordat with Baden has been published, and is similar to that concluded with Austria and Wurtemburg.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY EVENING.—The (s.s.) Hungarian, from Portland-on-Maine, on the 26th ultimo, and which touched at Halifax for the crew of the ill-fated steamer Indian, arrived here this evening, bringing 68 passengers, 6 officers, and 50 seamen, from the Indian. On the 1st inst. passed Anglo-Saxon, hence for Portland. The following steamships had arrived out:—The Circassian, at St. John's, on the 23rd ult., and the Vigo and Africa, hence on the 25th. News unimportant. The first train passed over the Victoria-bridge, at Montreal, on the 24th November. General Scott has sent a communication to Governor Douglas, proposing a temporary adjustment of the San Juan difficulty, which it was thought would be accepted.

On 25th, New York money market easy at 5 per cent. for call, and 6 to 7 per cent. short first-class paper. Sterling exchange in little demand at 110. Stocks active and higher. Ashes unchanged. Cotton heavy and drooping—Middling uplands 11¼ per cent. Breadstuffs—flour expected, and 10 to 20 cents dearer. Wheat advanced to 3 per cent.; corn dearer; beef easy; pork drooping; bacon quiet; freights active cotton to Liverpool 3-16d to 7-32d.

NEW ORLEANS, 24TH.—Cotton steady, sales of the day 7,500; middling, 11 to 11¼ per cwt. Freights 3-16d to 7-32d.

MAIL NEWS.

The light portion of the mails from Australia and Sydney have reached Marseilles, and will be delivered in London early on Thursday morning. A mail for the Cape of Good Hope will be made up on the 20th inst., and be despatched by her Majesty's ship Urgent.

The French Government has arranged for taking advantage of the despatch of mails to America from Queenstown. Closed mails from France will be sent, under an agreement with the English Post Office, in time for each Queenstown steamer.

Belgium, Prussia, and Northern Germany, but especially Hamburg and Bremen, are also likely to avail themselves of the Queenstown despatch.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

MARSEILLES, TUESDAY.—The Valetta has arrived, with the Australian mails, Melbourne, October 17th. Parliament was opened on the 13th, and Mr. Murphy has been elected Speaker, without opposition. The "want of confidence" debate was to commence on the 18th October, and a majority against the Ministers appears certain. Trade dull; imports in excess of consumption; money tight; exchange ½ premium for 60 days; Government Debentures firm 17; increase for the year, 200,000; the production of gold is 1,100,000 oz. less than last year; gold ship sailed for London, Lew Chew, 4 Sept. 20th, 23,000 oz.; Norfolk, Sept. 30, 68,000 oz.; Inglewa, 70,000 oz. Flour fallen 30 per cent. Wool unusual, demand, at 10d. to 2s. per lb.; tallow declined; hides lower; the labour market is overstocked.

SYDNEY, OCT. 18TH.—The quarter's revenue has increased £90,000; Exchange at par for 60 days; the capital of the Bank of New South Wales has been 50 per cent.; Government Debentures easy. A resolution against the Moreton Bay separation has been carried in council. Three Englishmen have been shot in New Caledonia, in arms against Government.

GAZETTE NEWS.

To be Companions of the Order of the Bath, Civil Division—Colquhoun, Consul-General in Egypt; Crawford, Consul-General Havana; Crowe, Consul-General Norway; Ward, Consul-General Saxony; Sir A. Perrier, Consul at Brest; and Parker, Consul at Shanghai. Also, Major Lumsden, Bengal Army, and Major Roles Green, Bombay Army.

Lord Ebrington is called to the House of Peers, as already announced.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of British North America, a very favourable account was given of the business for the past six months. A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum was proposed; the report, and dividend were agreed to immediately. The news at the Paris Bourse, has given fresh spirit to the markets. The provinces, which so long remained dormant, are beginning to send numerous orders.

THE ROYAL CHARTER.

The recovery of ingots of gold from the Royal Charter, of the estimated value of £80,000, was telegraphed to Lloyd's this morning.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 6.—Sugar continues in good demand. Coffee firm; 1,000 bags good ordinary Ceylon, rather doubtful, sold at 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. Rice—Retail sales to-morrow. Common congou, 8s. 1½d. to 8s. 2½d. Rice—1,6.0 bags Moulmein, by auction, taken in. Spices—Market steady. Saltpetre market 6d. dearer. Tallow market still quiet, but not worse to-day—spot, 56s.; all York, March alone, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 12, 1859—About 2,000 bales of low qualities have been offered to-day, and partly disposed of at previous rates. Biddings by no means active.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE—DEC. 6—Sugar market firm, with transactions worthy of notice. Rice in good demand, but for low broken Bengal. Saltpetre dull, and but few buyers. Jute but little sold at public auction. Pimento advancing.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC. 6.—4,000 bales sold for the week, including 600 on speculation.

THE CORN MARKET, DEC. 6.—Short supply of wheat, with a brisk sale at last week's prices, and in some cases 2s. per quarter more obtainable. No change in other articles.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, DEC. 6.—During the last week business have been gradually extending their limits, and markets has consequently hardened in price. Yarns, at the lowest point of the year, and perhaps made, but none more solicited than Friday last, perhaps caused by the more assured prospect of an abundant supply of the raw material.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 6.—Country wheat a trifle dearer, and realises fully Saturday's rates. Fine foreign country in good demand, and full prices obtainable. Foreign fully as dear, with free sale. Flour quiet. Corn firmer for malting, but grinding qualities meet with little attention. Oats 1s. to 2s. 6d. higher, but Malting unaltered. Beans and peas, 1s. per qr. higher, but Indian unaltered. Flour and meal 1s. per sack dearer, and wheat 1s. per qr. higher than last week's prices.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, DEC. 6.—Wheat trade progressing at former rates—other articles unchanged.

The following appeared in our second Edition of Yesterday:—

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND HIS LIVERPOOL CORRESPONDENTS.

It is stated that yesterday much curiosity was expressed in the city regarding the commercial standing of the Liverpool merchants who have constituted themselves the organ of communication between England and the French Emperor.

The *Times* censures the authors of the letter, and has a long and comprehensive leader on the questions involved in the correspondence. Its conclusions are, that, the best men and the best nations are none the worse for the absence of temptations, and such a prize as England, with nothing but her confidence and good intentions to protect her, is too strong a temptation to be thrown in the way of exalted virtue.

The *Daily News*, *Post*, *Advertiser*, and *Star*, each have a leader on the correspondence.

The *Daily News* reminds persons who are ambitious for corresponding with foreign sovereigns, that such an act is a matter of which the Attorney General may take note in a very disagreeable manner.

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

The *Gibraltar Chronicle*, of the 29th ult., says, private letters from the Spanish camp in Africa represent the action of the 25th as more serious, and the loss of the Spanish as much more considerable than the published accounts admit. Three battalions were fearfully cut up in hand-to-hand fight with the Moors. It is also stated, on good authority, that the Spanish army has lost upwards of 600 killed and wounded since the commencement of operations.

MAIL NEWS.

No telegram has yet been received announcing the arrival at Marseilles of the light portion of the mails from Australia and Bombay.

The Indus arrived at Southampton last night with the East India and China mails. She left Alexandria, Nov. 21; Malta, 25; Gibraltar, 30.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, MONDAY, DEC. 5.—The Prussian *Moniteur* contains the appointment of General Von Roon, as Minister of War.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE CROWDER.

The *Post* announces the death of Sir B. Crowder, one of the Justices of Common Pleas, who expired suddenly yesterday. The learned gentleman was in court on Saturday, to all appearance in good health.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

Great interest is felt in the farther discussion fixed for this day of the proposed amalgamation between the South Eastern and East Kent Railways.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Daily News* says that the fleet of the Iron Screw Collier Company, which has recently been sold, will be withdrawn from the Italian trade, and once more employed in the coal trade.

The *Times* states that the rate of exchange at St. Petersburg, continues to show a tendency to recovery, although in opposition to the course of trade. The Government are large sellers of bills on Paris and London, in consequence of some financial arrangements entered into.

The accounts received at Lloyd's yesterday, with respect to the gale round the coast were unsatisfactory and it is feared that the losses as on the recent occasion will be considerable.

KING'S COUNTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ROSCREA AND PARSONSTOWN RAILWAY—NECESSARY CAUTION.—At Parsonstown Petty Sessions on Saturday last, before the Rev. Joseph Marshall (chairman) Thomas Hackett, D.L., John Warburton, J. Persse Grome, James Rollestone, and Thomas Brereton, R.M., Esqrs., a farm servant named Patrick Fitzgerald, in the employment of Mr. William Wallace, Kilenlach, appeared to answer a summons, at the suit of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, for comitting to fasten an accommodation gate erected at either side of the Roscrea and Parsonstown Branch Railway, after the horse and cart which he had charge of had passed through. Mr. Smith, solicitor, appeared for the company to call their Worships' attention to the General Railway Act, 8th and 9th Victoria, cap. 20, sec. 75, under which provision of the statute the summons was laid, and which section imposed a penalty not exceeding £2 for such misconduct and carelessness as the defendant had been guilty of. From the frequency of such practices, the company were determined to have such and all other offences punished, as similar negligence might endanger the lives of many. He therefore felt bound to call upon the Court to make an example of the defendant, so as to prevent a recurrence of such negligence. A servant of the company clearly proved the charge. The defendant, in mitigation, pleaded that he thought a fellow servant, who was with him, had closed the gate. Mr. Hackett, D.L., observed that those for whom accommodation gates had been erected could not plead ignorance of the regulations, as on every gate there was affixed a printed notice, containing the necessary instructions. The Chairman having conferred with the other members of the Court said that as this was the first case of the kind brought before them the full penalty would not be inflicted, but in future the magistrates would enforce the highest penalty. Having pointed out the great danger and mischief likely to be occasioned by such negligence as the defendant had been proved to have been guilty of, the Chairman concluded by sentencing the defendant to pay a fine of £1 with costs. Fitzgerald having stated that he had no goods whereon the amount could be levied, he was committee to the county prison at Tullamore, for the period of one calendar month, unless the fine and costs were sooner paid.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.

CORK, MONDAY EVENING.—In compliance with a requisition, a meeting of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity in the diocese of Cork, was held in the city courthouse, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Pope, in his present trials and afflictions, and to aid in preserving his temporal power. The spacious building in which the meeting was held was densely crowded by a highly respectable assemblage, while, on the bench, and in its vicinity, were to be seen a large body of the Roman Catholic clergy and gentry of the diocese.

Owing to the crowded state of the meeting, an accurate list of names could not be obtained. Amongst those on and about the bench were:—

J. F. Maguire, M.P.; J. P. Hennessy, M.P.; Edmund Burke, D.L., J.P.; Michael Cagney, J.P, &c

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Delaney, the Roman Catholic bishop of Cork, Messrs. Maguire, M.P., and Hennessy, M.P.; and resolutions having been passed in accordance with the objects of the demonstration, the meeting broke up.

SEIZURE OF BRITISH VESSELS AT SAN BLAS AND BOMBARDMENT OF THE TOWN.

The following extract from a private letter to a mercantile firm in Liverpool, has been published this morning in the Underwriters' Rooms:—

"Mexico, November 3, 1859.

"Two English vessels entered the port of San Blas laden with goods, for Baron, Forbes, and Co., at Tepic. They were seized by Coronada. The captain of her Majesty's ship Amethyst demanded them, and, on Coronada's refusal to deliver them, sent boats to cut them out. The citadel fired on the boats, when her Majesty's ship Amethyst opened fire, and the merchantmen were cut out."

A SAD FATE.—A gentleman of about forty years of age, who gave his name as John Magrath, arrived by the 10 p.m. train from Newry on the 2nd instant, and drove with his luggage to a hotel, where it was discovered that he was quite delirious. He was brought to the station house, where it was found necessary to have him removed to the Hardwick Hospital, where he died, in delirium yesterday morning. The deceased is represented as having been an exceedingly good looking young man. A new portmanteau full of valuable clothes, and also containing a large sum of money, a fine gold watch, chain, and jewellery, is in the possession of the police. No document has been found that would lead to the identity of the deceased.

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Yesterday:—

THE CONGRESS.

It is believed that the Court of Turin will do the right to the wishes of the French Government as not to send Count Cavour to the Congress. It is probable that Count Arese, a personal friend of the Emperor, will be the Sardinian representative.

HUNGARY.

Accounts from Hungary, state that the national demonstrations against the Austrian Government were increasing. All ranks and classes take part in them.

CASUALTIES.

A despatch, dated Portsmouth, this morning, states that two vessels had got ashore in Chili Bay [illegible] supposed name of one, Miragiti, laden with grain; twelve men drowned and five saved. The other is the Sentinel, from Carnarvon, crew in rigging, and could not be rescued when advice left.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—No arrivals. Sailed Adeline, for Ayr; Limba, for Derry; Jane, for Belfast.

WATERFORD.—Arrived—Shelly, Yarmouth; Jane, Galatz; Glenlog, Newcastle.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

There was a very moderate supply of all descriptions of grain, especially barley, at our market to-day. Wheat moved off at about the currencies of Friday. Barley fully supported its price, and in some cases the best descriptions realized an advance of 3d to 6d. Nothing doing in Indian corn, but a reduction of from 6d to 1s would be accepted to effect business.

White Wheat,	28s 0d to 30s 0d	Oats,	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Red ditto,	27s 0d to 29s 6d	Oatmeal,	18s 0d to 15s 0d
New ditto,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Baker's flour,	16s 0d to 19s 0d
Barley,	16s 6d to 20s 6d	Rapeseed,	20s 0d to 23s 0d
Bere,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Indian corn per	
Rye,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	480 lbs	31s 0d to 33s 0d

CORK BUTTER MARKET DEC. 6.—Firsts, 120s; seconds, 117s; thirds, 104s; fourths, 100s; fifths, 82s; sixths, 62s. 1100 firkins in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 6TH.—White wheat, 28s 0d to 27s od; red, 23s to 26s 6d; barley, 17s to 19s 6d; oats, 11s to 14s 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC. 6.—Market without change. Sales to-day probably about 5,000 bales. Imports 9,475, previously nil.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 6.—(Morton, Brother's and Maddock's Report.)—Thin attendance at market. Good business in wheat at last rates. Flour slow and rather dearer. Oats and meal turn in favour of buyers. Indian corn in fair consumptive demand. Beans no change.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—Every single London paper of Saturday's issue has been bagged; not a daily or weekly journal has met the eye, though it is perfectly certain that all of them reached Paris between eight and ten o'clock this morning. The Prince de Joinville's letter is the bombshell. What the weekly papers contain to frighten Government is unknown.

It is quite possible that you may learn from *L'Nord* a fact yet undivulged in London, viz., that the British Government has called on Spain to pay up at once certain outstanding debts for arms and war material furnished to support the Queen Isabella on her throne, in the war waged by Zumelacarregui and Don Carlos, a small matter of 14 million of francs, "which would not be so suddenly called for had the O'Donnell Cabinet attended to British representations in the quarrel now fixed on Morocco." Spain, wondrous to add, is about searching her pocket in a desperate resolve to pay up. Greece, when lately hard pushed for some instalment of interest on the loan due since 1828, has actually voted 600,000 drachmas on account, with a view to astonish her creditors.

The British Cabinet has taken a step which gives Europe a hint of what futurity the natural growth of the great Italian movement prepares for Piedmont and North Italy. The *Siaflitta* of Turin announces that the Envoy of Queen Victoria henceforth is accredited in the rank of a "first class" Ambassador at the Court, on the footing of the great European capitals.

All accounts from that peninsula concur in attributing the fresh reluctance officially shown in the *Giornale di Roma* against all idea of reform to the withdrawal of the bugbear Garibaldi. To put off the evil day is the hope still clung to there with Chinese pertinacity. It is quiet overlooked that Garibaldi in that part of Europe only embodies a national want, just as O'Connell personified a multitudinous craving in a remote western province of the United Kingdom. The absence of the agitator would quickly be supplied by an equivalent in some other shape. Doubts are now felt and expressed as to the Roman Court sending an envoy to Congress unless a previous guarantee is given that the Romagna is to be, by hook or crook, put under the Pontific crosier for certain—a certainty that Napoleon III. neither can nor will pledge himself to; and further, he makes no secret to all concerned that unless reforms of a broad and searching character, and not mere shams, are granted, the sword of France will not be drawn to uphold a crying scandal in Christendom.

Several journals in that country deny that Antonelli will be sent to Paris. His absence from Rome would leave everything in confusion. In point of fact it is difficult to realise the idea of such a man transacting business off his own dunghill (where he is cock of the walk), and conferring with secular statesmen on broad principles for international objects. At Paris he would be a fish out of water, in an element quite new to him. He has never been in his life farther from Rome than the small town of Macerata, since he left his parental nest at Sonnino. Pious IX. had actually travelled. He has embarked at Genoa, seen Minorca, landed at Valparaiso and come back again, besides his trip to Gaeta in later life. But Antonelli has no personal knowledge of men and things on this side of Alp. Wiseman is today in Paris on his way to Rome. If his health were better, and if he could physically go through the work, no man of the whole red-hatted lot could make a better figure in this Congress, from his having had some sort of initiation into the views that prevail outside the citadel in the profane world of politics and the unfettered outspoken ranks of the "outer barbarians." He is the mandarin most fitted to negociate with the delegates of Europe on behalf of his "celestial" master. Antonelli is a sort of "Yeh," great at Canton, but very small at Calcutta.

The *Independance* remarks that in the future selection of French bishops, Napoleon III., taught by experience, will know what men he may depend on. The last appointment to the See of Nancy, l'Abbe Darboy, will give a new direction to aspirants for mitred honours.

L'Univers, which lives in the dark ages, gives news about Albrect Groot, commonly called Albertus Magnus, who, it appears is "beatified" but ought to be "canonised," a measure, the utility of which is not clear. It also wants "canonization" for Duns Scotus, as "originator of the Immaculate Conception," a great mistake, the dogma having been first broached in the Koran by a camel driver from Mecca (*vide* Gibbon in "Decline and Fall," where the text is given). All this news comes from Cologne, which holds the bones not only of the three wise men from the East, the eleven thousand virgins, but also of Albrect Groot and Duns Scotus aforesaid. On the tomb of the latter worthy is written—

Scotia me genuit, Galli rapuere Coloni
Ad Rheni ripas nunc scnbs ossa tenent

A couplet which neither Scotus nor Groot could ever have penned in their happiest vein.

COMMITTAL OF A BANKRUPT ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.—At the Petty Sessions of Tullamore on Saturday last, before Dawson French (Chairman), Thomas Acres, Pierce Alexander Andrews, John W. Tarleton, and John Wilcocks, R.M., Esqrs., Mr. Whelan, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Messrs. M'Cann and Mulligan, of Dublin, to tender informations against Timothy Phelan, of Tullamore, a grocer, who has recently became a bankrupt, for uttering a forged acceptance of James Conway, of Raheen, for £27. The accused had been previously made amenable. Informations had been taken *exparte*, and a warrant issued for his apprehension, which was executed, and Phelan was admitted to bail; pursuant to that recognisance he surrendered, and Mr. Mooney, solicitor, Mulliagar, appeared on his behalf. The informations of James Conway were read, and he was cross-examined by Mr. Mooney as to his dealings with the defendant and bill transactions. A clerk in the branch of the Bank of Ireland at Tullamore was also examined, and no witnesses having been produced for the defence, their Worships decided on taking the informations and committing Phelan for trial at the next Quarter Sessions, but he was subsequently admitted to bail, having entered into recognizance, himself in the sum of £100 and two sureties in £50 each, to take his trial. Messrs. W. Darcy Dowling, solicitor, and Edward Cantwell, merchant, are his sureties.

REPEATED ROBBERIES AT RATHFARNHAM PARSONAGE.—On Monday, and again on Tuesday morning, last week some hours before daylight a gang of thieves visited Templeville, near Bushy Park, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Marshall, the rector of the parish, and applying a ladder, tried, but failed to force the parlour window, the first time, and the drawing-room window on the second occasion. On the Monday they took away milk vessels and clothes from the yard, some of which were afterwards found in the adjoining ground of Portfield. All they could steal on the Tuesday were some iron palisades. The servants heard the attempted burglary, and woke their master, who, dressing and arming himself, went out through the place; but the fellows had gone off, having, as he found, tried in vain to prise the hinges off the door of a room in the yard containing some saws, chisels, and hatchets, &c. Large footsteps were to be seen next day on the window stool and in the clay in front. It is to be hoped the gang were strangers, as the rev. gentleman is kind and liberal.

EVENING PARTY AT MULLINGAR BARRACKS.—A pleasant re-union took place in Westmeath on the 1st December, by means of a party given by the officers of the 2nd battalion 14th Regiment, stationed at Mullingar, under the command of Col. C. J. E. Alexander. The barracks, so long silent, were then enlivened with light, music, and a select party of seventy of the county families, including Sir Percy Nugent, Bart., and daughters, of Donore; Colonel Cauldfield's family of Bloomfield; Mr. Smith, of Gaybrook; Major and Mrs. Nugent, of Chenlost; Captain and Mrs. Fulte, of Culleen, Captain and Mrs. Gardiner, of Clonthoyle; Major Warburton and family, Dr. Kelly and family, and Dr. Hoolan and family, of Mullingar; Mr. and Mrs. Winchester Jones, of Glentara; Mr. and Mrs. Dease, Mr. R. Deane, and Miss Jerningham, of Tullamore; The Misses, of Mantrassel; the families of the O'Reilly's, Fitzpatrick's, &c. An entertainment, of which none but the first class of the locality could furnish forth the table, and which was served with the best wines, and the whole was conducted with spirit and good taste, and everything which could contribute to the pleasure of the guests was provided. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; A complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £7 7s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with "Asiatic Cements, 2s.—MR. W. EGAR, Dentist, 14, SUFFOLK-STREET, (One Door from Grafton-Street), Dublin. At Home from Nine [illegible] 5 Hrs. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against a[illegible] advertisement appearing in the deceased brother's name.

CORNS, BUNNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases, from Twelve to Four. His system is safe, speedy, painless, and rather amusing.

LEMON PICKOCK MARKET, DEC. 6.—Sugar continues in good demand. Coffee firm; 1,000 bags good ordinary Ceylon, rather doubtful, sold at 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. Rice—Retail sales to-morrow. Common congou, 8s. 1½d. to 8s. 2½d. Rice—1,6.0 bags Moulmein, by auction, taken in. Spices—Market steady. Saltpetre market 6d. dearer. Tallow market still quiet, but not worse to-day—spot, 56s.; all York, March alone, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 12, 1859—About 2,000 bales of low qualities have been offered to-day, and partly disposed of at previous rates. Biddings by no means active.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE—DEC. 6—Sugar market firm, with transactions worthy of notice. Rice in good demand, but for low broken Bengal. Saltpetre dull, and but few buyers. Jute but little sold at public auction. Pimento advancing.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC. 6.—4,000 bales sold for the week, including 600 on speculation.

THE CORN MARKET, DEC. 6.—Short supply of wheat, with a brisk sale at last week's prices, and in some cases 2s. per quarter more obtainable. No change in other articles.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, DEC. 6.—During the last week business have been gradually extending their limits, and markets has consequently hardened in price. Yarns, at the lowest point of the year, and perhaps made, but none more solicited than Friday last, perhaps caused by the more assured prospect of an abundant supply of the raw material.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 6.—Country wheat a trifle dearer, and realises fully Saturday's rates. Fine foreign country in good demand, and full prices obtainable. Foreign fully as dear, with free sale. Flour quiet. Corn firmer for malting, but grinding qualities meet with little attention. Oats 1s. to 2s. 6d. higher, but Malting unaltered. Beans and peas, 1s. per qr. higher, but Indian unaltered. Flour and meal 1s. per sack dearer, and wheat 1s. per qr. higher than last week's prices.

REPORT OF THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS OF IRELAND.

At the general half-yearly meeting of the above society, held at the Solicitors' Hall, on Saturday, November 26th, 1859.—Richard Meade, Esq., vice-president, in the chair—the following report of the council was read by the secretary, and adopted by the meeting:—

"Your council, in presenting this their report, trust it will be found that they have not been unmindful of the duties committed to their charge, and that they have, so far as in them lay, promoted the interests and maintained the respectability of the profession, as well as given careful attention to the several important matters hereinafter referred to.

"A deputation from your council waited on the judges of the Landed Estates Court, in the month of December last to explain their views relative to the general orders of that court, and stated to their lordships that the profession felt very strongly on the subject of the numerous penal clauses contained in the Code of Rules, and of the strict limitation of time within which proceeding was required to be taken, that they considered it impossible in many cases that such time rules could be complied with, and stated the injurious results that must be the consequence of enforcing them.

"Their lordships were pleased to express their approbation of the conduct of the profession during the years the Incumbered Estates Court had been in operation, and stated that the rules were in a great measure experimental, and that if in practice their operation should be found inconvenient, such modifications would be made as would meet the circumstances. In the month of March last, your council being informed a schedule of fees was in preparation, applied to their lordships for liberty to inspect the draft thereof before its being finally settled and approved of, and sought to have the rules and orders of the court modified and amended, and by permission of their lordships a draft of such schedule was submitted to your council, who made such suggestions thereon as seemed to them advisable; to some of which their lordships yielded a ready assent; and your council are happy to state that there is now both a schedule of fees and code of rules, which, so far as the council can judge from the short time same have been in operation, appear to give satisfaction to the profession at large, the objectionable code having been, with the exception of one rule, repealed.

"Much inconvenience being felt in consequence of there being no settled schedule of fees for the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, and as their lordships were, under the 21st section of the act of 1857, directed to frame such a schedule, your council, in the month of January last, presented a memorial to the judges of that court on the subject. Their lordships on that occasion informed your council, by letter through their registrar, that the subject had for a considerable period engaged their attention, but that, owing to the largely increased business of the court, especially in bankruptcy, they had been prevented from doing anything effectual in the matter, but that a schedule of fees had been recently prepared, and would receive their consideration as soon as the business of the court would permit. In the month of February last, your council again applied to their lordships, and were apprised by letter from the same officer, that so soon as the schedule had been considered by the court, a copy of it would be forwarded for the suggestions of the council.

"On the appointment of the present Judges, your council, in the month of August last, forwarded to them a duplicate of the memorial before alluded to; at the same time submitting for their consideration a copy of the schedule of costs used in the Court of Bankruptcy in England. Since then your council have furnished to their lordships a draft of such a schedule of fees as, it is hoped, will meet with their approval, and be satisfactory to the profession.

"Your council, in the month of July last, presented petition to the Lord Chancellor,* referring to the 35th general order of the Court of Chancery of July, 1851, and to the 34th general order of 5th April, 1857, praying his lordship would be pleased to issue a general order, 'That in all cases where the approbation of the master in ordinary for attendance of counsel, or for the allowance of any charge or statement on taxation is at present necessary, the taxing master shall receive an attested copy of the master's rulings, as evidence of such approbation, in lieu of the master's own certificate inwriting upon the summons, charge, or statement, and that the taxing master shall be directed to allow a charge for second counsel on a reference under a general cause petition, whenever the master to whom such reference was made shall certify that he considered it a proper case for two counsel to be employed.'

"And your council have been informed that such petition has been referred to the masters of the court for their opinion thereon, and your council have reason to expect a favourable result.

"Cases of oppression and hardship arising from several actions being brought simultaneously upon the same instrument, having been brought to the notice of your council, they, in order to abate same, and to protect our profession from the odium of such practice, in the month of April last, presented a memorial to the Judges of the law courts on the subject, and special general orders have since been made, which your council hope will check the system complained of, and which are appended hereto for the information of the society.*

"Your council, in the month of March last, had under their consideration two very important measures, which at that time engaged the attention of Parliament—viz., 'A Bill to facilitate the sale and transfer of land by simplifying and consolidating the Law relating to Judgments, and by providing for the protection of purchasers against Crown debts in Ireland;' and likewise, 'A Bill for the abolition of receivers under the Court of Chancery in Ireland in certain cases, and for giving further facilities to the sale of Incumbered Estates,' prepared and brought in by the late Attorney and Solicitor-General for Ireland. As many of the clauses of those bills appeared highly objectionable to your council, but the time for objecting to them being very short, they embodied their views in the form of a circular, which they forwarded to such members of the House of Commons as they hoped might give to those measures that attention in which their importance required; they had likewise a communication with the framers of those measures, and it is satisfactory to be enabled to state that the order for second reading was discharged, and those bills were withdrawn.

"A deputation from your council, in the month of May last, had an interview with Mr. Morgan O'Connell, at the Registry of Deeds Office, to suggest, if possible, some mode of expediting the business of that department, and for the purpose of directing his attention to the great delay which takes place in entering deeds in the index and abstract books upon their being registered, and the immense responsibility which was thereby thrown on the members of our profession, and after hearing Mr. O'Connell's statement of the causes which led to the delay complained of, and that he had not the means of expediting the business, your council had an interview afterwards with the late Attorney-General, who promised his assistance in having the matter remedied.

"The attention of your council having been drawn to circulars issued to solicitors from 'Stubbs' Trade Protection Offices,' soliciting the co-operation of members of our profession, on terms which appeared to the council derogatory to them, and only calculated to advance the interests of the proprietors of that publication, to the injury of those members of our profession who would not accept their agencies: and your council having obtained a printed list of the solicitors who had accepted such agencies, addressed a circular to them, as it was felt that some of them, at least, had undertaken the matter without due consideration; and the answers received, with only one remarkable exception, admitted the propriety of this resolution; and your council, from a communication received from the Incorporated Law Society of London, are happy to state that their brethren in England coincide with your council in their view of the subject.

"The prospectus of the 'Registry Journal,' which professes to disclose weekly all the acts done by persons affecting their property during the week past, having been laid before your council, they think it right to express their decided disapprobation of such a publication; but as your council have not had an opportunity of inspecting the journal, recommend the consideration of the subject to their successors.

"In consequence of the appointment of a barrister to fill the office of Solicitor of Inland Revenue, your council in the month of May last, received a requisition, most numerously signed by the profession, calling on them to convene a special meeting of the body, to take into consideration the appointment of others than attorneys and solicitors to offices which should properly and of right be filled by members of their profession. Such meeting was accordingly convened and held on the 3rd June, at the Solicitors' Hall, when resolutions were entered into, expressive of the extreme dissatisfaction of the profession at the manner in which the legitimate rights of the attorneys and solicitors of Ireland had been disregarded by successive governments, in appointing members of the bar to subordinate offices connected with the law department in Ireland, which had been frequently held by attorneys and solicitors, and that a memorial based on the resolutions of the meeting, embodying the views of the profession, be presented to the Lord Lieutenant, praying his excellency would be pleased to recommend to her Majesty the appointment of a solicitor to the office of Solicitor of Inland Revenue, and that a deputation from the profession of attorneys as numerously and respectably represented, but feared that little could result from it, as this step here would probably be but for a few days—that he was quite willing to admit that the solicitors had some grounds of complaint, but as to the particular offices to which they laid claim, he had never before seen a list of them, and knew nothing respecting them—that it was very possible that successive Governments, including his own former Government, had perhaps also the present, had, to use Mr. Meade's expression, *filched* from the solicitors (but certainly most unintentionally, so far as his Excellency was concerned) offices to which they may have been rightfully entitled, but that if he had done so, it was entirely in ignorance of their rights. His Excellency particularly referred to the late appointments mentioned in the memorial, and by Mr. Meade, and said he was very glad they had been brought under his notice. As to the appointment to the office of solicitor to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, he was informed by very high authority that the office of Solicitor to the Revenue in England was held by a barrister; and as the gentleman who lately held the office in Ireland was also a barrister, and as the act stated that it might be held by a barrister, his Excellency thought he had not erred in appointing to it a gentleman of that profession of the highest respectability. As to the Barrack, he was not aware that the solicitors claimed the office, and he appointed to it a gentleman of the bar to whom, personally, there could not be any objection. The third was the Clerk of the Crown for Sligo, to which he appointed the nephew of the Attorney-General. In mentioning the Attorney-General, his Excellency stated that he was glad to have the opportunity of doing justice to him, as he thought he had been rather unfairly treated in some of the public prints. He assured the deputation that no man in the Attorney-General's position had ever asked, or obtained, less of public patronage than he had; there were only two appointments sought for by him, which were, a third-class chairmanship and the Clerkship of the Crown for Sligo; and he thought he had not done too much for the Attorney-general in appointing the gentleman recommended by him as county chairman, and in appointing his nephew to the clerkship of the crown. But his Excellency stated that he was not aware until now that the latter gentleman appointed was not a member of the legal profession. That as to the appointment of Mr. Robinson to a second-class assistant-general-barristership, his Excellency stated that the appointment was made entirely on Mr. Robinson's own merits. He had been law adviser for more than a year, and had discharged the duties of his office most efficiently, and his Excellency thought he was fully entitled to the office to which he had been appointed. His Excellency observed that many of the offices mentioned in the list now handed to him were not in the gift of Government, but of other high legal functionaries. That he regretted that, under present circumstances, he could do but little in compliance with the prayer of the memorial; but that he would leave it, with the documents accompanying it, for his successor, with a strong expression of his own opinion that the solicitors had ground, for complaint, and recommending that in future appointments their just claims should be recognised.

"One of the members of the deputation requested leave to state to his Excellency that the Solicitor to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in England was not, as his Excellency had been informed, a barrister—that he is a solicitor; but that the Solicitor to the Treasury is a barrister.

"It was also stated that the Act 9th George IV., cap. 25, under which persons not belonging to the profession were qualified to act as Solicitors to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue and other public boards, did not specify barristers as eligible to be so appointed, that act merely authorising the appointment of any person, no matter what his previous occupation, to fill those offices.

"In consequence of the change of Government, a similar memorial, with a list of officers claimed by the solicitors, was transmitted to his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, and his Excellency has been since pleased to intimate to your society that in the distribution of the patronage which may fall to his disposal, he will always be prepared to give a fair consideration to the claims of our profession.

"Your council recommend to their

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Cockburn v. *Kincaid and Hamilton.*

The petition in this matter was filed for the purpose of recovering possession of certain lands in the hands of the Rev. John Kincaid, as trustee thereof for charitable purposes under the will of the Rev. John Ball, and of two thirds of a mountain called Brandlen Mountain.

The Solicitor-General appeared for the petitioner, and stated his case, at the conclusion of which a *viva voce* examination of witnesses was opened.

After Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., had stated the respondents' case, the petitioner's counsel said they were obliged to admit their inability to sustain the case as it stood on the pleadings. The petition was then dismissed with costs, as against the respondents.

Counsel for the petitioners—The Solicitor-General, Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., and Mr. J. F. Walker. Counsel for Kincaid, Mr. Warren, Q.C., Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., and Mr. J. Macartney; counsel for Hamilton, Mr. Brewster, Q.C., Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., and Mr. J. P. Hamilton.

Powell v. *Powell.*

This was a petition filed for the purpose of setting aside a certain deed, bearing date April, 1859, and having same delivered up to be cancelled. The prayer of the petition was also that a Mr. Prentice, the trustee, might hand over a house in High-street, in the town of Kilkenny, to the petitioner, together with the furniture, stock in trade, goods, and chattels which had been assigned to him; and likewise that he (Mr. Prentice) should account for the profits in the trade of the house since the execution of the deed, and that a balance should be struck and paid to the petitioner. The petition set forth that the parties, who resided in Kilkenny, were married in 1836, and had issue eleven children, all of whom died, with the exception of two; they had not led a very contented life, and the consequence was that in April a deed of separation (the deed in question), was drawn up. Counsel contended that this was an illegal and invalid instrument, and contrary to public policy. It was represented by the respondent that he was a "timid" man, and that he had been obliged to sign the deed, and surrender the control and guardianship of his children by coercion.

Mr. A. Brewster, Q.C., opposed the petition. He said that when the court was in full possession of the facts, his lordship would be of opinion that the petition should be dismissed, with costs. It would be clearly proved that the deed had been entered into by the parties in the most solemn manner, and that such a step had been rendered necessary owing to the cruel treatment of the petitioner towards his wife, who, fourteen years ago, was compelled to seek shelter from under his roof, and earn a livelihood for herself and children. The petitioner had described himself as a "timid, nervous, and harassed man; wearied in mind, and worn out by domestic misery," in consequence of which, he reluctantly consented to execute the deed, "having been coerced to enter into it, contrary to conscience and good faith." In reply to this statement the respondent charged the petitioner with "intemperance, cruelty, and immorality," and he (petitioner) had even gone so far as to attempt to injure her character by anonymous letters after she left him in 1844. Mr. Prentice, who was the trustee, was the manager of the Kilkenny Bank, and the deed of separation had been the result of a suggestion by him and the Rev. Mr. Hobson, relative to the statements made on both sides. They were of opinion that the allegations of the petitioner were unfounded, and that the most advisable course would be to separate the parties.

The case stands adjourned to Thursday next.

Counsel for the petitioner—Messrs. Ball, Q.C., and W. T. White.

Counsel for the respondent—Mr. Brewster, Q.C., and Mr. Flood.

QUEEN'S BENCH—NISI PRIUS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Brodigan v. *Blake.*

Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., on the part of Mr. Brodigan, in this case, stated to his lordship that it was settled. The action was brought by Mr. Brodigan, for libel, against Mrs. Blake, of Dartfield, county Galway; and the parties consented between them that a verdict for nominal damages should be taken with costs, as against the defendant, on terms of the defendant withdrawing all manner of imputation conveyed against the plaintiff's character, position, or conduct by the letter written by Mrs. Blake, of the 23d November.

Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C., on behalf of Mr. Brodigan, said he was authorised to consent to the arrangement, Mrs. Blake withdrawing all imputation which right have been conveyed against him in her letter.

The jury then gave nominal damages of one shilling against the defendant, and the case terminated.

Trowsdale v. *Stewart.*

In this case, for breach of promise of marriage, Mr. Crawford, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied to his lordship that he might certify it was a fit case for trial by a special jury.

Mr. Falkiner also applied that his lordship would certify the six witnesses who were examined for the defendant were material witnesses in the case.

His Lordship granted both applications.

The case of "Moore v. the Great Southern Railway Company" was partially gone into, and adjourned for the production of some material documents.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, NISI PRIUS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

THE NEWRY ELECTION.

M'Clory v. *Wright.*

At the sitting of the court, at half-past ten o'clock, this case was proceeded with.

The plaintiff was examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—He saw Wright on Sugar-Island-bridge, the evening before the polling; he asked him for whom he was going to vote; he (witness) said he did not know; witness asked him for whom he was going to vote; he said for Mr. Quin—that he had lived with his father for many years; he asked him to go into Hamilton's public house; they met at Hamilton's some time after; persons named Ganny and Smith were present also; they had a conversation as to the value of a vote that evening, compared with its value the next day; Smith and Ganny went away; Wright and he remained in Hamilton's; Wright told him that he had been sent to tell him that if he would vote for Mr. Quin, he had £40 in his pocket for him; witness told him to make it £10 more, but he said he could not do that; saw Fegan in an hour afterwards; slept in Hamilton's while the voting was going on; he applied for his money after the election, and Fegan told him when Mr. Quin took his seat in Parliament it would be all right.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.—I have heard of two actions more arising out of this transaction; I might, in a dark corner, take £900 in some cases, but not in all; I am a dissatisfied elector; I was a supporter of the Radical party; I have a brother in America who is a Protestant clergyman; I was put in prison in May, shortly after the election, for debt; I took the benefit of the Insolvent Act; on the 18th of June I failed for £900; I paid a dividend of 8s.; I was in America, and returned to Newry in 1859; I owed Mr. Frazer Morton £100 for goods sold me; he held a bill for the amount; when the bill became due, I asked him to renew it, but he refused doing so; he gave me a cheque for £70, which I was to apply to lifting up the bill for which I gave my acceptance; I did not take up the bill, nor did I give back the money, because I was advised not to do so until I got back my bill; Fegan told me, on the evening before the election, that if I intended to remain in Newry, I ought to vote for my own party; I went to Fegan and Wright, and told them they got money from the Carlton Club, and that if there was law in the country I would have my money—(laughter).—my feelings are on the Radical side; I got goods, when my circumstances were failing, from merchants in Liverpool to the amount of £200; I hoped to be able to retrieve my fortune when I got the goods; I hope to be able to pay my creditors yet.

Mr. Whiteside—If they are to depend on these actions, I think their dividend will be small. (Laughter.)

The Marquis of Downshire was next examined, and in answer to a question of Mr. Heron's—Did he produce all letters written to or received by his lordship from the Carlton Club, in reference to the Newry election, in April, 1859?—he stated he did not produce them because he had them not in his possession nor procurement; I am not a member of the Carlton Club; I did not meddle nor take any intercst in the election at all; Mr. George Waring and James Fegan did not visit me immediately before the election; I did not see Fegan about that time; I was in England; I am afraid you are on the wrong scent.

Will your lo.dship put me on the right scent? That is your business. (Laughter.)

The defendant declined going into any eveidence.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., then addressed the jury for the plaintiff. He said the course pursued by the defendant was a bold and audacious one, and that it was expected the platitudes and witticisms of Mr. Whiteside would have the effect of getting rid of sworn and unimpeached testimony. Fegan and Wright were competent witnesses, and were present, but they had not been called to give the slightest contradiction to this man. Was it to be said that because a man was so circumstanced as to be the prey of designing persons he was not to be believed when he challenged a party to come forward and deny the truth of his statements on his oath. The course pursued by the other side was novel, and he hoped that the manœuvre in which it had its origin would be signally defeated. A verdict obtained by the defendant under such circumstances would be of no avail, because no court would for a moment allow it to stand.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., then addressed the jury for the defendant. He strongly commented upon the presumption of Mr. Armstrong, or any other counsel, in threatening the jury that their verdict would not stand if they dared to exercise their indisputable right of saying they believed or disbelieved a certain witness. There was no man on the bench or off the bench whom he respected more than the Lord Chief Justice, but, if his lordship addressed a jury in this country in such language, he deserved to be impeached. The jury were the judges of the facts, and the Chief Justice the judge of the law; and whether it was the life of their fellow-man, his liberty, or character that was the subject of inquiry, no judge had sat on the bench for the past two hundred years that had ever ventured to whisper to a jury that it was not their undoubted, inalienable right to say whether they believed or disbelieved a witness. The slaves who endured tyranny in other countries prayed for the shelter that a jury casts around freedom and independence. Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan, who had opened this case, commenced with the time of Philpot Curran; but as that was before he (Mr. Whiteside) was born, and as Mr. O'Hagan was a very much older man, he would leave him to discuss the questions arising on it. All he would say was, that if he had been in Newry at the time, he should be glad to have heard him, for it was not often they were treated to the enjoyment of that brilliant and sparkling eloquence which was the characteristic of Ireland's most celebrated orator. Mr. O'Hagan next moralised on the corruption of the age. It had been asserted of some orators and some eminent historians—it certainly was the case in ancient Rome—that they moralised on the vices which they themselves practised; and he quite agreed with Serjeant O'Hagan, that at no period was there more barefaced corruption, more impudent bribery, more disgraceful prodigacy exhibited, than at the present time. The only difference between them was, that that bribery, that prodigacy, that corruption, and that baseness, had been exhibited, not in this country, but in another country, by the empty pretenders of virtue—by those who affected theoretic purity, but practised consistent corruption. These men had brought down upon them and their hypocritical pretences; the disgust of all honest men they cried out, "We will reform Parliament—what's your price?" (Laughter.) Were they (the jury) sure that this action was not brought by way of retaliation—were they sure this crop of actions (for there was more than one) had not been gathered for the purpose of that in this not so wealthy a country as England, there had been also a little business done in the way of corruption. No money was paid—no cash! save the light—not even to the value of a new four-penny piece. (Laughter.) In England the payment of thousands was brought home to the offenders, and therefore their crime was exposed, if not punished. "In this case there was that which was more suitable to this country a public-house whisper, ending in nothing. A general case of conspiracy had been stated. That might be proved in two ways—either by somebody who was present at the time of this alleged corrupt agreement, or by giving evidence of the acts of the several parties which led to this result. Neither course had been adopted; not an atom of evidence had been given of what was termed a conspiracy. It was a criminal offence they were trying—they were trying the defendant for having corruptly bribed the plaintiff. This being the case, it should be proved in the way of every other crime that was imputed was proved. A criminal charge could not be sustained by the evidence a single witness, who was himself, involved in practices which diminished his credit—who was himself infected with the very crime that he sought to establish. They had heard the Marquis of Downshire interrogated to produce documents which were never written, showing the lamentable stupidity with which this action was contrived, and the fishing object for which it was projected. He taunted his learned friend, on the other side with making this a political question and why did they do so, because woe betide the ill-fated juryman who did not believe John M'Clory, the plaintiff—he would be dragged off and hanged on a tree. He would ask them to dismiss the argument of Mr. Armstrong from their minds, because it was contrary to law, and he regretted that in the hurry of Nisi Prius he (Mr. Armstrong) had not had time to study the first few pages of the constitutional history of his country. There was a time when juries had yielded up their independent rights; then justice was defeated, and the liberties of the people overthrown; but since, for centuries past, they had exercised their indisputable rights, right and justice had been done. He only asked them to do justice—could they believe the solitary witness in the case? Could each of them, if his client were being tried for murder or conspiracy, lay his hand on his heart and say, he was guilty? Let them weigh the evidence in an impartial scale, and they might be assured that the interests of justice and of morality, so flippantly appealed to on the other side, would be more promoted by their giving a righteous verdict, according to the character of the witness, than by affording success to this rash attempt to accomplish a political end on the eve of a political trial by petition. Fagan, who had been referred to by Mr. O'Hagan as a skilful political agent, knew very well that the plaintiff's vote was not worth a rush—that he was not required, and accordingly, instead of offering him a bribe, he advised him to vote for his own party. They were called on to believe the incredible story that on the very eve of the polling, when it was known Mr. Kirk had retired, and when no other candidate had been named to take his place, this man was offered money to vote for nobody. Mr. M'Blain, who, he was sure, had he been returned, would have adorned the Senate as he had adorned the bar, no doubt jumped up in the middle of the night, and, like Quintus Curtius, threw himself into the gulf; but there was this difference between them, that Mr. M'Blain got out, Quintus Curtius never did. (Laughter.) He called upon them to exercise their right—to consider the whole case—how it was attempted to be proved—the character and history of the plaintiff, and to find that verdict which truth and justice demanded in favour of the defendant, who was harassed by this unrighteous prosecution.

The Lord Chief Justice then charged the jury, who, after a short deliberation, found for the plaintiff.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Serjeant O'Hagan, Armstrong, Q.C., and D. C. Heron. For the defendant—Messrs. Whiteside, Q.C., Macdonagh, Q.C., and Law.

Falls v. *Barrett.*

Mr. Dowse opened the pleadings.

Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan stated the case of the plaintiff. Mr. Falls was a gentleman belonging to the county Tyrone, and was an extensive land agent. The defendant, Mr. Samuel Barrett, was a young man, the son of a wine merchant in this city. Mr. Falls became acquainted with Mr. Barrett the elder some time before the year 1854. He was then in embarrassed circumstances, and required capital to carry on his business. Mr. Falls, having some spare capital, entered into an arrangement with Mr. Barrett, by which he was to advance a certain sum of money, amounting to about £2,000, on condition that he was to receive a stipulated sum cut of the profits of the business. The defendant had been in the militia, and when they were disbanded an application was made on his behalf to the Horse Guards to obtain for him a commission in the army. In 1857 he obtained a nomination to a cornetcy in the 3rd Light Dragoons, but in order to become actually entitled to it, a considerable sum of money should be paid. His father was not in circumstances at the time to make that payment, and he and the defendant applied to Mr. Falls. Mr. Barrett executed to the son three promissory notes, amounting in all to £875, which were drawn at 4, 8, and 12 months, and bearing date 12th March, 1857. These promissory notes were endorsed by the defendant to Mr. Falls, and were negociated with a rich grandnncle of the defendant Mr. Hill Hamilton, of Belfast. In case the notes were not paid when they arrived at maturity, the defendant agreed to either sell out his commission, or make an exchange, by which he would get money to repay the plaintiff. The defendant entered the army, and was there at present, but when the first note became due, the father had only £100 to meet it, the amount being £250. The other notes were not paid, and hence arose the present action. The father has become bankrupt, and Mr. Falls had to pay the entire amount of the money for which he was surety. The defences set up by the defendant were, first, that his father, having become bankrupt, was desirous of obtaining his certificate, and in order to prevent Mr. Falls of opposing him, who was a large creditor on foot of the business transactions, he (the defendant) entered into the contract which was the subject of their inquiry, and it being an illegal, immoral contract, he was not bound by it. The next defence was, that there was a bargain between the plaintiff and Mr. Barrett, that Mr. Falls should purchase the debts due to the house for a certain amount, and should realise from the debts a sum exceeding the money he paid for them; that extra sum was to be applied to the liquidation of the money advanced to purchase the commission. The third defence was, that he was an infant, and was not, therefore, bound to pay the plaintiff's demand.

It being four o'clock when the learned serjeant had concluded his statements, the court adjourned to this morning.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Serjeant O'Hagan, Armstrong, Q.C., and Dowse. For the defendant—Messrs. Whiteside, Q.C., Macdonagh, Q.C., and Sidney.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—NISI PRIUS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Common Jury.)

O'Neill v. *Breslin.*

This case was resumed. It was an action brought by the plaintiff, the owner of a job-coach and funeral establishment, in Camden-street, against Mr. Breslin, the proprietor of the Marine Hotel, Bray, to recover the sum of £50, being the amount of the value of a horse, the property of the plaintiff, which had been killed by the alleged negligence of the defendant.

The Chief Baron charged the jury at some length, reviewing the evidence as adduced on both sides, and laying down the law as it bore on the particular branches of the case. He said that, should the case result in a verdict for the plaintiff, their damages should only cover the precise value of the horse, the loss of which was the only injury sustained by him (plaintiff).

At the conclusion of the learned judge's observations, the jury retired to consider their verdict, but shortly after returned into court, when a juror put several questions to his lordship, to which the court replied that if the plaintiff had been the sole cause of the collision, and it was not in the defendant's power, by exercising ordinary care, to have averted it, the plaintiff could not recover; if even the plaintiff had been on the wrong side of the road, the defendant would not be entitled to a verdict unless by the use of care, and caution he could have prevented the misfortunes; although each party might have been in the wrong, yet this not disentitle him to a verdict, if the other could have prevented the occurrence. His lordship observed also, that it was not a question of law for the court, but of negligence for the jury.

The jury then again retired, and at a quarter past four o'clock, once more came into court, when the foreman stated that it was utterly impossible for them to come to an agreement. The majority of them considered that one party was as much to blame as the other.

Mr. Breslin said he did not think there was any necessity for keeping the jury in consultation any longer.

His Lordship then discharged them, expressing his regret at having been obliged to detain them at such great length.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., and J. A. Curran. Solicitor, Mr. Watson.

Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Ball, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney. Solicitor, Mr. Wharton.

Maria M'Farland v. *William P. Knott.*

Mr. Hemphill opened the pleadings, and Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., stated the case. It was an action to recover a sum of £20, rent due for use and occupation of lodgings in the house of the plaintiff, 33, Harcourt-street, in this city. It appeared that the premises were taken by the defendant and his wife for a term of one year, at a rent of £80, and that sometime after they had gone to live in them a disagreement took place between the plaintiff and the defendant, the result of which was that they left the house. The defence was, in substance, a denial of the use and occupation, and a plea that he (defendant) had only occupied the rooms till the 17th May last, and that the plaintiff then refused to furnish attendance to the daughter of the defendant, who came to live in the house, unless an additional sum was paid.

Evidence was entered into. The case is still at hearing.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., and Hemphill.

Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan, Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., and W. T. White.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY—YESTERDAY.

In the matter of John Knight Read, an alleged lunatic.

Messrs. Brady and Henn, Lunacy Commissioners, sat yesterday in the Court of Admiralty, for the purpose of trying an issue sent by the Lord Chancellor, as to whether Mr. John Knight Read, of Wellington-road, was a person of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his own affairs, and, if so, to fix the period he became of unsound mind; and, also, to ascertain the amount of his property. The petitioners in the matter were the sister of the alleged lunatic, and her husband, Captain Rainsford.

A special jury was sworn.

Dr. Ball, Q.C., with Mr. Sidney, appeared on behalf of the petitioners; and Dr. Radcliffe, with Mr. O'Hara, for the alleged lunatic.

Dr. Ball briefly stated the case and said, the alleged lunatic was the only son of a highly respectable gentleman, named Read, who died in 1834; his wife, who survived him, subsequently married Mr. Thomas J. Quinton, and she, along with Mrs. Rainsford, her daughter, were the alleged lunatic's next of kin. Two years before his death Mr. Read's father was of unsound mind, and it appeared to be hereditary. The subject of the present investigation was born in 1830. He was made a ward of court, and continued so until 1851, and on his being discharged he received £2,055 which had been left him. He was also entitled to some additional property upon the death of his mother, Mrs. Quinton. He was educated in Trinity College, and took a degree in 1850, and a diploma in the school of engineering upon the 29th November, 1853. At that time he displayed considerable mental ability, was fond of reading, and was a man of refined and delicate mind. In the year 1855, his mother, Mrs. Quinton, who was deeply attached to him, observed with extreme pain that his disposition was wholly altered, and he became most disinclined to society, and gloomy and singular in his habits, quite the reverse of what he had been. He suddenly became coarse in his language, and made use of expressions to his mother which struck every one who knew him as most remarkable: considering his previous refinement and delicacy, such a change could not possibly be accounted for by any cause but an aberration of intellect. When travelling with his mother at Wales, he suddenly jumped out of the carriage at one of the stations, and disappeared. Search was made for him, and he was found sitting upon a rock some distance out in the sea. He also wrote to a young lady, with whom he had no acquaintance, at Kingstown, asking her when she would be ready to marry him. After he had received his money from the Court of Chancery he lodged about from place to place, and finally took a house on the Wellington-road, where his conduct to two of his servants had been most criminal, and punishable by law. He upon two occasions committed indecent assaults upon maidservants of his, and was sent for trial before the barrister at Kilmainham, where it was ascertained he was not responsible for his acts, and the jury found that he was incapable of pleading to the indictment. He had been a short time at Dr. Duncan's private asylum, at Finglas, from whence he was removed to Kilmainham. His relations took the precaution of ascertaining his state of mind from some of the most eminent physicians, and he was placed under the care of Dr. Duncan, on the certificate of two medical gentlemen, who certified him of unsound mind. Notwithstanding the aberration of intellect under which he was undoubtedly labouring, he was a good arithmetician, and capable of managing pecuniary affairs; but it was a fact such very often co-existed with aberration of intellect, particulary when the party had been previously devoted to scientific pursuits. The jury, on account of his possessing that power, should not come to the conclusion he was of sound mind. There was a similar case on record of a lunatic who fancied himself a duke, and was extremely skilful in accounts, and so careful about property that after he was found to be of unsound mind, the Court of Chancery actually gave him the management of his own property. Mr. Read's conduct had been most inconsistent, and his manner became totally changed; and he (Dr. Ball) was satisfied that when the jury heard the evidence, they would come to the conclusion he was of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his own affairs.

Captain Rainsford was examined, and deposed that Mr. Read, the alleged lunatic, was a brother-in-law of his; witness went abroad, and did not see him until 1854, and when he came back, he observed a decided change in his intellectual power, and in his general appearance; he was very incoherent in his manner, and there was a general want and deficiency about him which witness did not observe when he knew him first in 1850; in 1858, he took a house at Waterloo-road, and witness called to see him there; his sister, witness' wife, was also present, and when the servant brought in some wine she quietly laid it down, but he attacked and cursed her in a most frenzied manner, and his face became much convulsed; he said he had a great deal of trouble with the servant, and that he was obliged to keep a stick for the purpose of beating her; he also said he would shake the eyes out of an aunt of his because she warned him about falling from a chair when he was looking at some pictures; in the same year, at Athlone, in witness' house, he was remarkably dull and stupid, and appeared to be unfit to go any place without having some person to look after him. In 1859, at Wellington-road, where he then resided, he told witness that a lady next door annoyed him very much by playing the piano at an early hour of the morning, and if she continued he would watch for her and break her nose; he was afraid, he said, she might strike some note upon the piano, that would be disagreeable to his ear; at that time he had a servant man, named M'Clelland, and he was giving him some directions about arranging pictures on the wall, and while doing so got into a most excited state, and intimidated the servant man; another day witness called to see him, and after being a very long time knocking at the door, he put his head out of the kitchen window, and asked witness what he wanted to see him for, as he had been there the day previous; he then came up to the door, and opened it slightly, with the chain on it, and stretched out his hand, and took a card from witness; he was brought up in College-street Police Office in May, 1859, charged by a servant-woman of his for an indecent assault; in August, 1859, he was again brought up, and the case was returned for trial to Kilmainham, where the jury found he was incapable of pleading to the indictment; in February last he handed witness a paper, which he said he had taken a great deal of trouble with, and to look over it, as it might be of use; he did not give him any explanation of this document, nor could he understand it; in August last he went to his house, after he had been removed to Dr. Duncan's, in order to lock it up, and took a house agent with him, to take an inventory of the things in the house; there was no plate in it, except four spoons, which were plated, a silver teapot, and an old-fashioned silver sugar bowl and a silver butter knife; from 1854 to 1859 witness observed a marked change in his manner; he had seen him angry without cause, when his face had been convulsed; a love letter which he sent to a young lady in Kingstown, asking her when she would be ready to marry him, was here given in evidence; the letter had been returned and was found in Mr. Read's house; Margaret Gibney, a servant of his, charged him with an indecent assault, and he made an entry in his diary—"That Margaret Gibney left that morning through the drawing-room window, fell on the grass plot."—"Another servant came, gave her a pound, and got no change." (Laughter.) The diary book was produced, which contained the most absurd entries, a number of which were read.

To Dr. Radcliffe—The alleged lunatic is possessed of leasehold property to the value of about £170 a year.

Dr. Tuohill deposed that he attended Mr. John Knight Read professionally at Wellington-road, on the 24th March last, for the purpose of examining as to his state of mind; Surgeon Heron, of Baggot-street, accompanied witness, and the moment Mr. Read saw him, he got the blade of an old sword and threatened him; witness told him he came to know from him if he had a horse to dispose of; that excited him very much, and he then made some charges against Mr. Heron; witness formed an opinion that he was a man of weak mind, but it being the first visit did not like to give a written opinion to that effect; he visited him a second time, and from his general manner, and the manner in which he expressed himself, witness came to the conclusion there was a constitutional deficiency of intellect; witness was present at the police court when the alleged lunatic was charged with the offence against the servant girl, and heard him state in his defence that he thought he could do what he pleased with his own servants; witness closely watched his demeanour and he appeared to be insensible to the serious nature of the charge against him, and treated it very lightly, and said he did not think it so bad; he undoubtedly manifested serious indications of weakness of intellect; witness subsequently gave a certificate as to his insanity; variation in intellectual capacity is strong evidence of aberration, and inconstancy of conduct is a criterion by which to judge of the state of a man's mind; witness saw him at Dr. Duncan's Asylum, when he spoke in reference to his being placed there, and made the observation that he did not think one individual could do any harm in society; it is witness' clear and decided opinion that Mr. Read is of unsound mind.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Hara—It was at the instance of Captain Rainsford witness visited Mr. Read, in company with Surgeon Heron; he went into Mr. Read's house without introduction, but he did not think that was calculated to provoke a rational man so as to raise a sword to strike; it was a natural thing for a man to make light of a charge against him, but he did not act as a rational man in the way of defending himself against it; it was not a proof of insanity for a man to become demoralised who was previously of moral and religious character, but weakness of the intellect, of course, was; he believed the physical condition of the brain was such as to affect the reasoning faculty, and the moral deficiency might be an element emanating from that; he might improve, but it was witness' opinion he would never attain to his original state of mind.

The Rev. Mr. Brooke, of Kingstown, deposed that on one occasion Mr. Read called at his house, and came into his study and sat down without saying anything; witness never knew him before; he asked him what was the matter with him, and whether he was in trouble, but he made no reply and then walked out.

Dr. Banks deposed that he professionally examined Mr. Read, and it was his opinion he was insane. When he saw him he said he had enough of doctors, and his manner was most strange and abrupt, and he showed the greatest dislike to enter into conversation; witness spoke to him on the subject of the charge brought against him in reference to the servant girl, and he treated it with great levity; he told witness that on one occasion a servant girl of his was dishing the dinner, and he took a fork and made several thrusts of the fork at her, one of which went within a few inches of her stays; the great levity with which he treated the charge preferred against him was incompatible with sanity; he saw him on Monday last, and he refused to salute witness, and said he was the cause of his being there; he also said he was busy, and that he did not want to be disturbed; the business he was actively engaged at was cleaning some little toys that were on the chimney-piece; that interview confirmed him in his opinion he was of unsound mind.

Cross-examined—Witness had a statement laid before him of Mr. Read's whole life, and was enabled to judge of the change; he labours under one great delusion—that he was at liberty to do what he pleased with his own servant, inasmuch as that she was not a young woman, and was his own servant. (Laughter.)

Surgeon Heron, of Baggot-street, deposed that Mr. Read, the alleged lunatic, came to reside in his house in October, '58, and that his manner was strange, and he seldom would answer a question or enter into conversation; witness signed a certificate of his insanity, and believed him to be decidedly insane; one night he was up to three o'clock beating the Bible; the reason he assigned for beating the Bible was because he could not understand a text in it; on another occasion he took all his meals together—breakfast, dinner, and supper—in the morning.

Cross-examined, by Mr. O'Hara—He appeared to be religious, and attended Mr. Verschoyle's church, in Baggot-street; on one occasion witness saw him at church, and several persons were laughing at him, from his peculiar movements; it was not an irrational thing to see a man rub his head and strike a book with his hand because he could not understand a matter in it, but it was an irrational thing to see a man sit up all night and pound the Bible because he could not understand a text in it; Mr. Read was not an intemperate man, but was very indolent.

Dr. Beecham was examined, and stated he was acquainted with the alleged lunatic, and of late years, observed the greatest possible change in his manner, and believed his intellect had become weak, and that his disease was progressive; he formed that opinion some time ago, when he saw him at the meeting of the Royal Dublin Society.

Dr. Thornhill, physician to the Kilmainham prison, gave evidence to the effect that Mr. Read was of weak mind, but could not form an opinion of whether he was capable of taking care of his own affairs.

Mr. Duncan deposed that Mr. Read was placed in his private lunatic asylum, on the 18th August, 1859, until he was removed by the law authorities to Kilmainham; witness regarded him as a very dangerous case, from his excitability of temper, and would undertake to swear he was of unsound mind; his mental capacity was greatly reduced, judging from what witness heard it had been; at times he appeared to be in a complete state of abstraction and reserve; it was with much difficulty he could be got to adopt the regimen necessary for his illness, and could not be got to take any exercise; he believed there was some latent injury and disorganisation of the brain.

Cross-examined by Mr. Radcliffe—He considered he should not have been detained in the house, and threatened to push witness out of it, and said he had no right to come into his room, unless he came to let him out; he behaved with propriety at the table, but used to be very much abstracted, and when asked to be helped he would give a most unmeaning laugh, and sometimes clutch the knife, so that it was necessary to observe him closely.

A servant man, who was formerly in the employment of Mr. Read, deposed that his master was very fond of playing with him, by fencing with cane swords; he took great delight in giving him a lick on the head or a prod, unless witness defended himself ably; one night he came down to the room where witness slept, with a cane sword, accused him of being a blackguard, and said he would have no blackguardism there; on another occasion, when witness was standing up against a door, he drove a knife through the door; he also attempted to strike witness with a large kitchen poker, and made a kick at a carpenter that was working in the house, though the man did no harm; while living at Wellington-road he went out one morning into the front garden, in his dressing gown, and commenced "buck leaping" about the garden in presence of a lady who was in the next window. (Laughter.)

The further hearing was adjourned to this morning.

COURT OF PROBATE—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Keatinge and a Common Jury.)

Ash v. *Toomey.*

The facts of this case have already been published. It was a suit instituted by Mr. Ashe, as executor named in the alleged last will and testament of a farmer named Hallisay, who had resided near Macroom, in the county Cork, to try the validity of the document. The testator had died possessed of some small property, chiefly consisting of cattle, and a farm which he held under Sir George Colthurst, Bart., as tenant from year to year. The validity of the will was contested by the defendants, who were the next of kin, on the ground that it had been obtained from the deceased, who was 84 years of age when he died, by undue influence, and when he was not of proper testamentary capacity.

The evidence on behalf of the plaintiff concluded, except one witness, on Saturday last, when the case was adjourned to yesterday morning.

The Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, R.C.C., was produced by the plaintiff, and on his cross-examination stated that he administered the last rites of the church to the deceased because he was dying; he would not otherwise have done so. (The material quality of this evidence will be observed in connection with the cross-examination of other witnesses, as reported upon former days.)

The defence was then opened, and some witnesses were examined, the substance of whose testimony went to prove that the deceased was not of proper testamentary capacity at the time of his death.

The case has not concluded.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Commission was opened yesterday, shortly after eleven o'clock, with the usual formalities, by the Right Hon. Judge Ball, and the Right Hon. Baron Greene, accompanied by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

The names of the grand jurors for the city and county were then called over; the following gentlemen answered to their names and were sworn:—

CITY.—Joseph Casson (foreman), Henry Leechman, Richard Dowd, Richard Joseph Devitt, Thomas F. Reid, Jacob Tweedale, Robert Deaker, William Chamberly, James Hayne, John J. Byrne, John Dennan, jun., Patrick Duffy, Robert Brown, James Duffy, Peter Brennan, George Alexander, Patrick Lanigan, Thomas Ryan, John Kelch, Thomas Higgs, Peter Cassidy, John O'Brien, and James Marlow, Esqrs.

COUNTY.—Frederick Supple, Paul Askam, Martin Kirwan, Nevill P. Nounan, Hugh Brown, William Richmond, K. R. Hanrahan, Henry Flynn, William Richardson, John Kelly, Charles Healy, John Brennan, James Sharpe, James Madden, Charles O'Brien, Samuel Parker, Augustine Flood, John Wilmott, Thomas Wisdom, Simon Frazer, John Dunne, John Cochrane, and Edward Higginbotham, Esqrs.

Mr. Justice Ball then very briefly addressed the city grand jury. He said there were but four names upon the calendar, and that the parties were charged with offences of a very ordinary description. In fact, the calendar was so light, and the circumstances of the cases were such, that they required no particular observation. His lordship then addressed the county grand jury, and said that the few words he had addressed to the city grand jury might be repeated to them. The only difference in the two calendars was, that while there were but four names on the city calendar, there were seven names on the county one. The character of the offences, however, on the two calendars were the same, and required no particular remark. He would, therefore, request them to dispose of the bills with as much expedition as was consistent with the attention necessary to be paid to their duties. As these duties were light, they would be discharged very early in the day.

Mr. Abraham J. Dowling then presented himself at the bar, and requested that his case should be postponed until the next commission.

Mr. Lawson, Q.C., on the part of the Crown, opposed the application, on the ground that Mr. Dowling had not consented to enter into his own recognisance, which was the only thing he was required to do in the present instance.

Mr. Dowling said he wished to have the case postponed, as he intended to have exceptions taken to the charge of the Lord Chief Baron, who tried his case before, but he was not in a position to proceed with his case at present, as he wanted funds, which he expected to get out of the Incumbered Estates Court, and until he got them he would not be able to get the assistance of counsel.

Mr. Lawson said he would not consent to the application, as Mr. Dowling had refused to comply with the offer which had been made to him to enter into his own recognisance, in which event the Crown would not press for any sentence.

Baron Greene said the only question they had now to entertain was, whether Mr. Dowling would enter into his own recognisance, or whether the court should deliver its judgment in his case.

Mr. Dowling—Before I give an answer, I wish to get your lordship's opinion.

Judge Ball—You are not entitled to our opinion.

Baron Greene—You had since last Commission to decide upon what course you should purave.

Mr. Dowling—Well, my lord, will you give me until three o'clock to make up my mind?

Baron Greene—We will allow the case to stand over until then, but we will certainly dispose of it before the court rises. In the meantime, you can get the assistance of counsel, if you think proper. If you do not decide before then, you must either be prepared to adopt the course proposed by the Crown, or abide the judgment of the court.

Mr. Dowling then withdrew from the bar.

Shortly after three o'clock he again presented himself at the bar, and said he had to ask a question of the court; he wished to do so particularly because Mr. Lawson was not present at the time of his trial.

Judge Ball—The time of the court cannot be occupied in this way. Will you give us a decided answer whether you will enter into your own recognisance to keep the peace or not?

Baron Greene—You were told in the morning that you should give the court a decided answer before it rose. Recollect you are now brought up for judgment, and the Crown calls on you to enter into your own recognisance. If you do not, the court must pronounce judgment upon you.

Mr. Dowling—Allow me to make one remark.

Baron Greene—No, not until you answer the question put to you.

Mr. Dowling—I am not in a position to go on. If your lordships are resolved to pass judgment upon me, will you tell me first what your sentence will be, so that I may judge between it and the other alternative? It is, my lord, a religious question.

Baron Greene—No, it is not. It is a legal question. It has nothing to do with religion. The question is whether you are to be allowed to obstruct the public thoroughfares or not.

Mr. Dowling—I presume your lordship is a Christian. Here the court, by oath and gesture, interdicted further parley.

Baron Greene—We must now proceed to pass judgment upon you for the offence of which you were convicted at the last Commission. We have communicated with the Chief Baron before whom your case was tried, for we know nothing of the facts; but although you were convicted of a misdemeanour, and, we have no doubt properly convicted, you were allowed to enter into your own recoguisance to keep the peace. You may have been led by a mistaken feeling to suppose that you acted right, but you cannot be allowed to obstruct the public thoroughfares as you have done.

Mr. Dowling—My lord, I have a mission to reclaim unfortunate females.

Baron Greene—If you intended to avoid your former course, we presume you would be willing to enter into your own recognisance. We will, however, adopt the most lenient course we can, and which may, perhaps, prove as effective—which is to sentence you to one week's imprisonment, and a fine of 40s.—The prisoner was then remanded.

CATTLE-STEALING.

Peter Doyle was indicted for having stolen, on the 20th October last, a heifer, the property of Judith Lawless, of Swords.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

John Lawless, son of the prosecutrix, being examined by Mr. Lawson, Q.C., deposed that he saw the heifer last on the 19th October on the lands of Barry's-park; knew the prisoner—he formerly lived on the same lands.

Robert M'Donnell, a boy about 16 years old, stated that he saw the prisoner on the morning of the 20th October, about eight o'clock; he was then driving a heifer before him from Swords and towards Dublin; witness often saw the heifer in question, but could not say that the one the prisoner was driving was Mrs. Lawless'.

The prisoner was then asked had he anything to say to the witness, but he said he had not, and that he did not see the witness that morning at all.

James